

INSTRUCTION MANUAL FOR

BLUED &
STAINLESS
STEEL



CALIBER
.223 (5.56mm)

RUGER® **MINI-14® RIFLE** AUTOLOADING RIFLE

NOT FOR USE WITH MINI THIRTY RIFLES (cal. 7.62 x 39mm)



**READ THE INSTRUCTIONS AND
WARNINGS IN THIS MANUAL CAREFULLY
BEFORE USING THIS FIREARM**

**For Product Service on This Model Please Call:
(603) 863-3300 (See p. 27)**

**STURM, RUGER & Company, Inc.
Southport, Connecticut 06490 U.S.A.**

THIS INSTRUCTION MANUAL SHOULD ALWAYS ACCOMPANY THIS FIREARM AND BE
TRANSFERRED WITH IT UPON CHANGE OF OWNERSHIP, OR WHEN THE FIREARM IS LOANED OR
PRESENTED TO ANOTHER PERSON.

KMS1 & MS1/1-99 R15

FIREARMS SAFETY-YOUR RESPONSIBILITY

SAFETY MUST BE THE FIRST AND CONSTANT CONSIDERATION OF EVERY PERSON WHO HANDLES FIREARMS AND AMMUNITION.

This Instruction Manual is designed to assist you in learning how to use and care for your **RUGER® MINI-14® RIFLE** properly. Please contact us if you have any questions about it.

Only when you are certain you fully understand the Manual and can properly carry out its instructions should you practice loading, etc. with live ammunition. If you have any doubts about your ability to handle or use a particular type of gun safely, then you should seek supervised instruction. Such personalized instruction is often available from gun dealers, gun clubs or police departments. If none of these sources can help you, write to the National Rifle Association, 11250 Waples Mill Road, Fairfax, VA 22030-7400. They will assist you.

The person possessing a gun has a full-time job. You cannot guess; you cannot forget. You must know how to use your firearm safely. **Do not use any firearm without having a complete understanding of its particular characteristics and safe use.**

Remember: There is no such thing as a foolproof gun.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | Page |
|--|-----------|
| General Information | 3 |
| Operation of Safety | 4 |
| The Bolt Lock | 5 |
| Ammunition | 6 |
| Magazines | 7 |
| To Load and Fire (With Magazine) | 9 |
| To Load and Fire (Without Magazine) | 11 |
| To Unload | 11 |
| To Reload the Rifle | 13 |
| To Extract and Eject a Chambered Cartridge | 13 |
| To Remove a Bore Obstruction | 13 |
| To Clear a Malfunction ("Jam") | 15 |
| To Minimize Malfunctions ("Jams") | 16 |
| Disassembly | 18 |
| Reassembly | 21 |
| Removal and Replacement of Fiberglass Handguard | 22 |
| Magazine Inspection and Care | 22 |
| Care and Cleaning | 24 |
| Maintenance of Stainless Steel Rifles | 25 |
| Sight Adjustment | 25 |
| Service and Parts Policy | 27 |
| Parts Drawing | 34 |
| The Basic Rules of Safe Firearms Handling | 35 |
| Warranty Information | 40 |

"RUGER" and "Mini-14", are registered U.S. trademarks.

WARNINGS OF GREAT IMPORTANCE ARE FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING PAGES:

| | | | |
|------------------|----|-------------------|----|
| Alterations | 3 | Unloading | 11 |
| Manual Safety | 5 | Bore Obstructions | 14 |
| Ammunition | 6 | Malfunctions | 17 |
| Lead Exposure | 7 | Disassembly | 18 |
| Firing | 9 | Lubrication | 24 |
| Handling | 10 | Storage | 23 |
| Sustained Firing | 11 | Parts Purchasers | 28 |

OTHER CAUTIONS AND WARNINGS APPEAR THROUGHOUT THE MANUAL.

**FIREARMS ARE DANGEROUS WEAPONS—
READ THE INSTRUCTIONS AND WARNINGS
IN THIS MANUAL THOROUGHLY AND
CAREFULLY BEFORE USING.**

WARNING—ALTERATIONS

This product was designed to function properly in its original condition. Alterations can make it unsafe. Do not alter any part or add or substitute parts or accessories not made by Sturm, Ruger & Co. Inc.

DO NOT ALTER ANY GUN

GENERAL INFORMATION AND MECHANICAL CHARACTERISTICS

The **RUGER® MINI-14® RIFLE** is a gas operated, box magazine fed, autoloading rifle. It is simple, reliable, and consists of a relatively few rugged components. The mechanism employs the Ruger fixed piston/moving cylinder gas system in conjunction with a simplified Garand-type rotating bolt. The Mini-14 Rifle can be field stripped for cleaning to its basic subassemblies in seconds without the use of tools.

Music wire coil springs are used throughout the mechanism. The safety, located in front of the trigger guard, blocks both the hammer and sear and permits the slide to be cycled with the safety "ON". A bolt lock mechanism is provided for

convenience in holding the bolt open for loading and inspection. The firing pin is retracted mechanically as the bolt starts to unlock and the rifle will fire only when the bolt is locked. The one-piece American hardwood stock is reinforced with steel liners in stressed and high temperature areas. The "All-Weather" model features a synthetic stock and stainless steel construction.

NOMENCLATURE

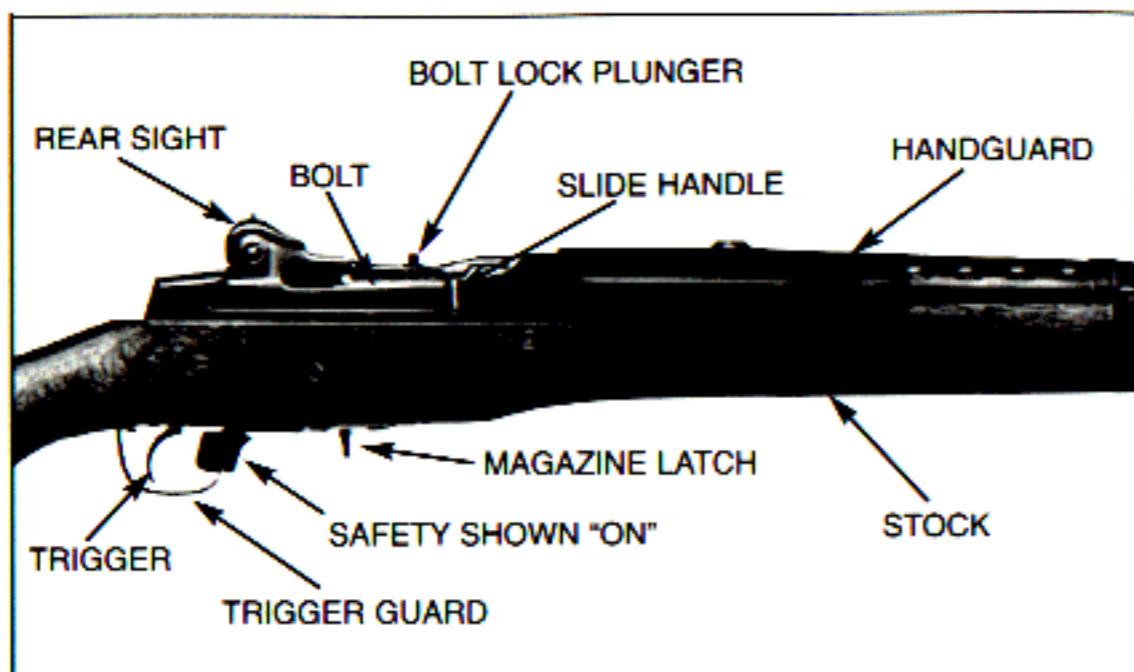


Figure 1. In this illustration the frequently used operating components are identified. Note that the safety is rearward of the trigger guard and is therefore in its "ON" (safe) position.

OPERATION OF SAFETY

The manual safety mechanism is located forward of the trigger for convenient operation and is "ON" when in its fully rearward position intruding into the trigger guard. (See Fig. 2) The safety can be moved to "ON" (extreme rearward position) only when the hammer is cocked. When the safety is "ON", it blocks both the hammer and sear. **The safety should always be placed "ON" before loading or unloading the rifle and should be kept "ON" at all times except when actually firing.**

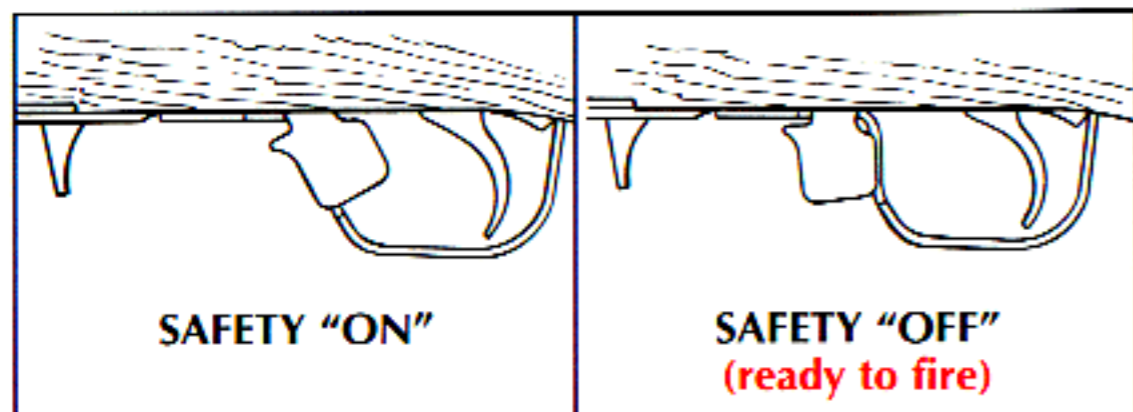


Figure 2.

!

WARNING – MANUAL SAFETY

Safety in "ON" Position

Keep the safety on unless actually firing. Always move the safety fully to its intended position and check it. The safety is not "ON" unless it is completely "ON". Never depend on a safety mechanism or any other mechanical device to justify careless handling or permitting the rifle to point in an unsafe direction. The only "safe" rifle is one in which the bolt is open, the chamber is empty, and there is no magazine in the gun.

KNOW HOW TO USE THE SAFETY

THE BOLT LOCK

The Mini-14 Rifle is designed so that the bolt remains open after the last shot has been fired, provided there is a magazine in the rifle. When the magazine is empty, the magazine follower actuates the bolt lock which is designed to retain the bolt and slide in their rearward position.

WARNING: The bolt lock is *not* a safety device. It should not be used to hold the bolt back when there are cartridges in the magazine. A slight jar to the butt end of the rifle will cause the bolt lock to disengage and to feed a cartridge into the chamber.

The bolt lock should be relied on only to hold the bolt in its rearward position when the chamber is empty and an empty magazine is in place. The only purpose of the bolt lock is for convenience in the rapid changing of magazines and for holding the bolt in its rearward position when the rifle is unloaded for the purpose of cleaning or inspection.

OPERATION OF BOLT LOCK

To manually engage the bolt lock to keep the bolt open: (See Figure 3)

1. Pull the slide handle all the way to the rear.
2. Depress the bolt lock plunger and allow the slide to move forward until it stops.
3. Put safety "ON" (push fully rearward).

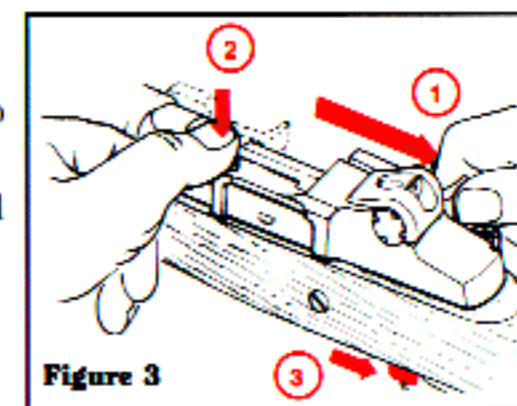


Figure 3

To release the slide (which allows the bolt to go forward) keep safety "ON" and either:

1. Remove the magazine, draw the slide handle to the rear and release, or;
2. With an empty magazine in place, draw the slide handle fully to the rear and hold it there. Then, while holding the slide handle, depress the magazine follower slightly with the thumb, remove the thumb, and then allow the slide to go forward. (See Figure 4)

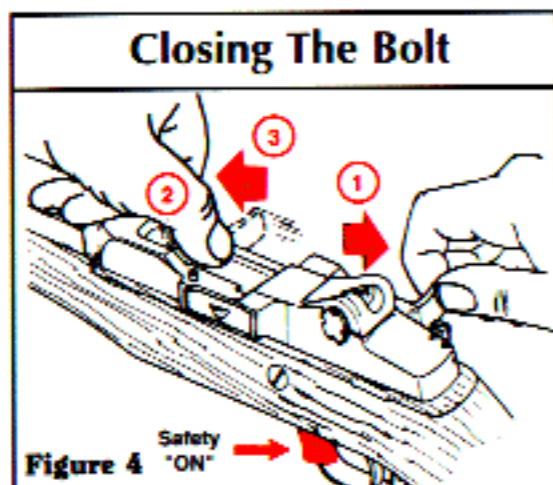


Figure 4
Safety "ON"

CAUTION: Slide is under heavy spring tension and can injure fingers when it slams shut.

AMMUNITION

The **RUGER® MINI-14® RIFLES** are chambered for the .223 Remington (5.56mm) cartridge. The Mini-14 Rifle is designed to use either standardized U.S. military, or factory loaded sporting .223 (5.56mm) cartridges manufactured in accordance with U.S. industry practice. See "Ammunition Notice" & "Ammunition Warning", below.

USE ONLY FACTORY AMMUNITION LOADED TO U.S. INDUSTRY STANDARDS

WARNING – AMMUNITION

Death, serious injury, and damage can result from the use of wrong ammunition, bore obstructions, powder overloads, or incorrect cartridge components. **Even the strongest gun can be "blown up" as a result of excess pressure.** Always wear shooting glasses and hearing protectors.

IMPROPER AMMUNITION DESTROYS GUNS

AMMUNITION (CARTRIDGES) NOTICE

WE SPECIFICALLY DISCLAIM RESPONSIBILITY FOR ANY DAMAGE OR INJURY WHATSOEVER OCCURRING IN CONNECTION WITH, OR AS THE RESULT OF, THE USE IN RUGER FIREARMS OF FAULTY, OR NON-STANDARD, OR "REMANUFACTURED" OR HAND LOADED (RELOADED) AMMUNITION, OR OF CARTRIDGES OTHER THAN THOSE FOR WHICH THE FIREARM WAS ORIGINALLY CHAMBERED.

WARNING – LEAD EXPOSURE

Discharging firearms in poorly ventilated areas, cleaning firearms, or handling ammunition may result in exposure to lead and other substances known to the state of California to cause birth defects, reproductive harm, and other serious physical injury. Have adequate ventilation at all times. Wash hands thoroughly after exposure.

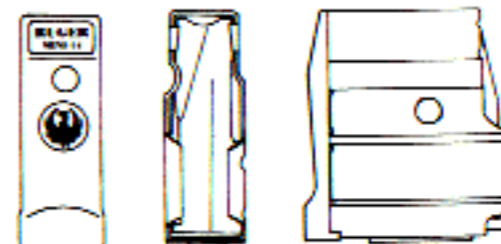
SHOOTING OR CLEANING GUNS MAY EXPOSE YOU TO LEAD

MAGAZINES

RUGER® MINI-14® magazines are identified by having three vertical creases in the side of the magazine versus one vertical crease in the Ruger Mini Thirty magazine. The bottom of the Mini-14 magazine is more rectangular than the generally tapered bottom of the Mini Thirty magazine, and the follower, visible from the top of the magazine, is distinctly more pointed on the Mini Thirty (see illustrations below). **DO NOT ATTEMPT TO USE MINI THIRTY MAGAZINES IN RUGER MINI-14 RIFLES.**

Ruger Mini-14 Magazine (Correct)

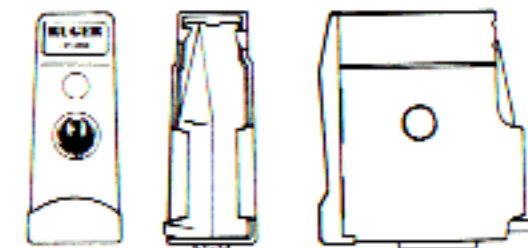
For Caliber .223 Ammunition Only



Bottom Top Side

Ruger Mini Thirty Magazine (Incorrect)

For Caliber 7.62 x 39mm Ammunition Only
Do not use in Mini-14



Bottom Top Side

Never attempt to use 7.62 x 39mm ammunition in Ruger Mini-14 rifles, as it will not chamber correctly and will "jam" the action. As with any firearm, always wear safety shooting glasses and adequate hearing protection.

LOADING THE MAGAZINE

Use only clean ammunition of the proper caliber manufactured to U. S. Industry specifications, in good condition. (See Notice and Warnings in other sections of this manual pertaining to Ammunition).

To load the magazine, align each cartridge with the bullet forward (pointing toward the hole in the front of the magazine body) and push downward until the cartridge snaps into place. Do not attempt to load more than the designated number of cartridges for which the magazine has been designed. **RUGER® MINI-14® RIFLES** are sold with 5 round Ruger magazines.

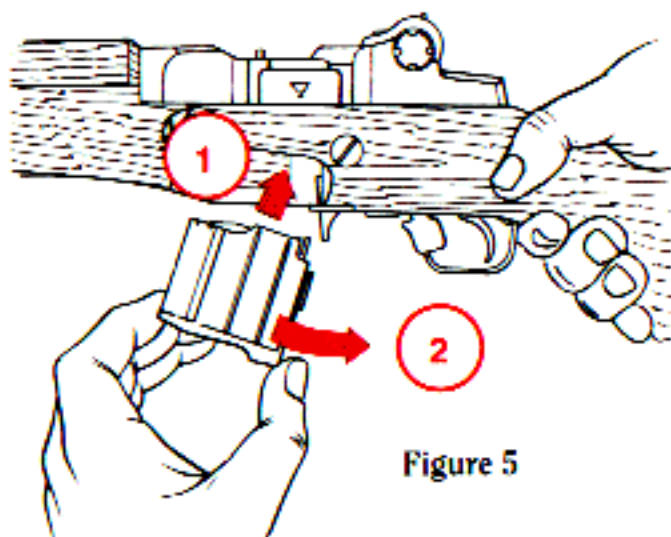
The **RUGER® MINI-14®** magazine is *not* interchangeable with the Ruger Mini Thirty magazines. Do not use non-Ruger magazines -- they may cause malfunctions.

DAMAGED, NON-STANDARD, OR IMPROPERLY ASSEMBLED MAGAZINES SHOULD NOT BE USED. THEY CAN CAUSE THE RIFLE TO MALFUNCTION.

INSERTING THE MAGAZINE

See Figure 5. The magazine may be inserted with the bolt either in the closed or open position (See "Bolt Lock" section p. 5).

1. Hold the magazine at an angle as shown and insert all the way up into the magazine well. NOTE: There is a hole in the top-front portion of the magazine that mates with a stud on the inside of the receiver.
2. Pull the bottom of the magazine toward the trigger guard until the magazine latch at the rear of the magazine well engages. Check to be sure that the magazine is securely latched into place.



REMOVING THE MAGAZINE

To remove the magazine, simply push the magazine latch forward until the rear end of the magazine drops out of the magazine well. The magazine can then be withdrawn from the rifle. To minimize the possibility of damage and malfunctions, do not let the magazine drop to the ground (See Figure 6, p. 18).

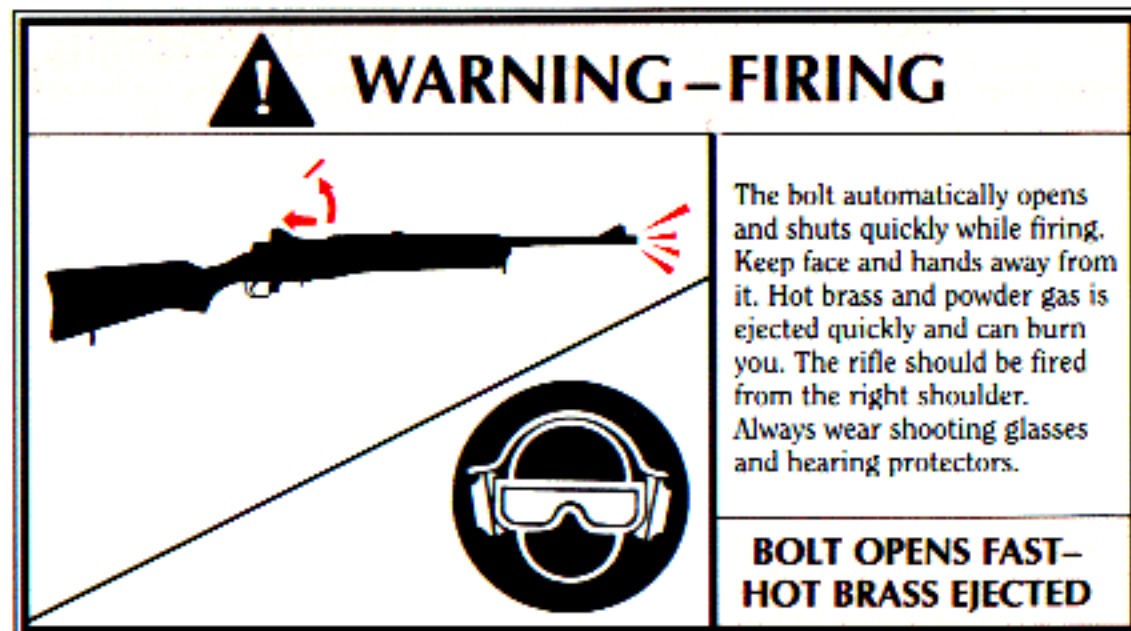
TO LOAD AND FIRE (WITH MAGAZINE)

Practice this important aspect of gun handling (with an unloaded rifle) until you can perform each of the steps - described below - with skill and confidence. But before you do anything with the rifle, please first read completely through this manual. This procedure begins with an empty rifle with its magazine out.

1. Be certain the muzzle is pointing in a safe direction. (See Rule 2, p. 35).
2. Before inserting loaded magazine, engage the bolt lock so the bolt is held open. Check the chamber to be certain it is empty. **MOVE THE SAFETY TO THE "ON" POSITION.** (See Figure 3, p. 5).
3. Load a magazine with the desired number of cartridges.
4. Insert the loaded magazine into the magazine well, and immediately...
5. Draw the slide handle all the way to the rear and release it, allowing the slide to snap forward under full spring force. A cartridge will be stripped from the magazine and chambered by the motion of the bolt.
6. The rifle is now cocked and a loaded cartridge is chambered. Visually check to be certain the safety is in the "ON" position.
7. When you are ready to fire the rifle, move the safety to the "OFF" position.
8. The rifle will fire one shot each time the trigger is pulled until the magazine is empty. Some of the gas produced by the combustion of the powder is used to push the slide and bolt to the rear, which extracts and ejects the fired cartridge case, recocks the gun, and reloads a new cartridge from the magazine into the firing chamber.

WARNING: If cartridges do not feed smoothly from the magazine into the chamber then do not use the rifle until the problem is corrected. (See "Malfunction Warning" p. 17)

WARNING: DO NOT TOUCH THE TRIGGER UNTIL YOU ARE ACTUALLY READY TO FIRE. KEEP THE SAFETY "ON" UNLESS ACTUALLY FIRING.



- Immediately following the firing of a shot, and if a subsequent shot is not to be fired at once, put the safety "ON" while the rifle is still pointing in a safe direction down range. The safety should be moved to the "ON" position as soon as firing is completed, and it should be "ON" at all times except when the rifle is on target and being fired.
- When the last cartridge in the magazine has been fired, the bolt lock will automatically engage and hold the bolt and slide in the rearward, open position. CAUTION: Autoloading firearms have reciprocating bolts and slides. Do not position your fingers or face so these components can strike you when the gun is fired.

| ! WARNING – HANDLING | |
|---|--|
| | <p>If dropped or struck with the safety "off", the rifle may fire. Keep chamber empty unless actually firing! Keep safety "on" unless actually firing!</p> |
| <p>ANY GUN MAY FIRE IF DROPPED</p> | |

| ! WARNING – SUSTAINED FIRING | |
|---|---|
| | <p>The Mini-14 rifle fires from a closed bolt. Sustained firing can create excessive heat in the barrel and can cause "cook-off" of ammunition (heat-firing of the cartridge in the chamber). This "cook-off" can occur a substantial period of time after firing has ceased. Always unload the firearm immediately after you have finished shooting.</p> |
| <p>HOT BARREL CAN "COOK-OFF" (FIRE) CARTRIDGE IN CHAMBER</p> | |

TO LOAD AND FIRE (WITHOUT MAGAZINE)

The rifle can be used as a single shot rifle in the absence of a magazine or for safety or training purposes. To do so, follow step 1, p. 9. Then, manually load a cartridge into the chamber, and follow steps 5 and 6 p. 9, disregarding the magazine. Note that the bolt will not automatically lock open after the cartridge is fired and automatically ejected. Engage the safety between shots.

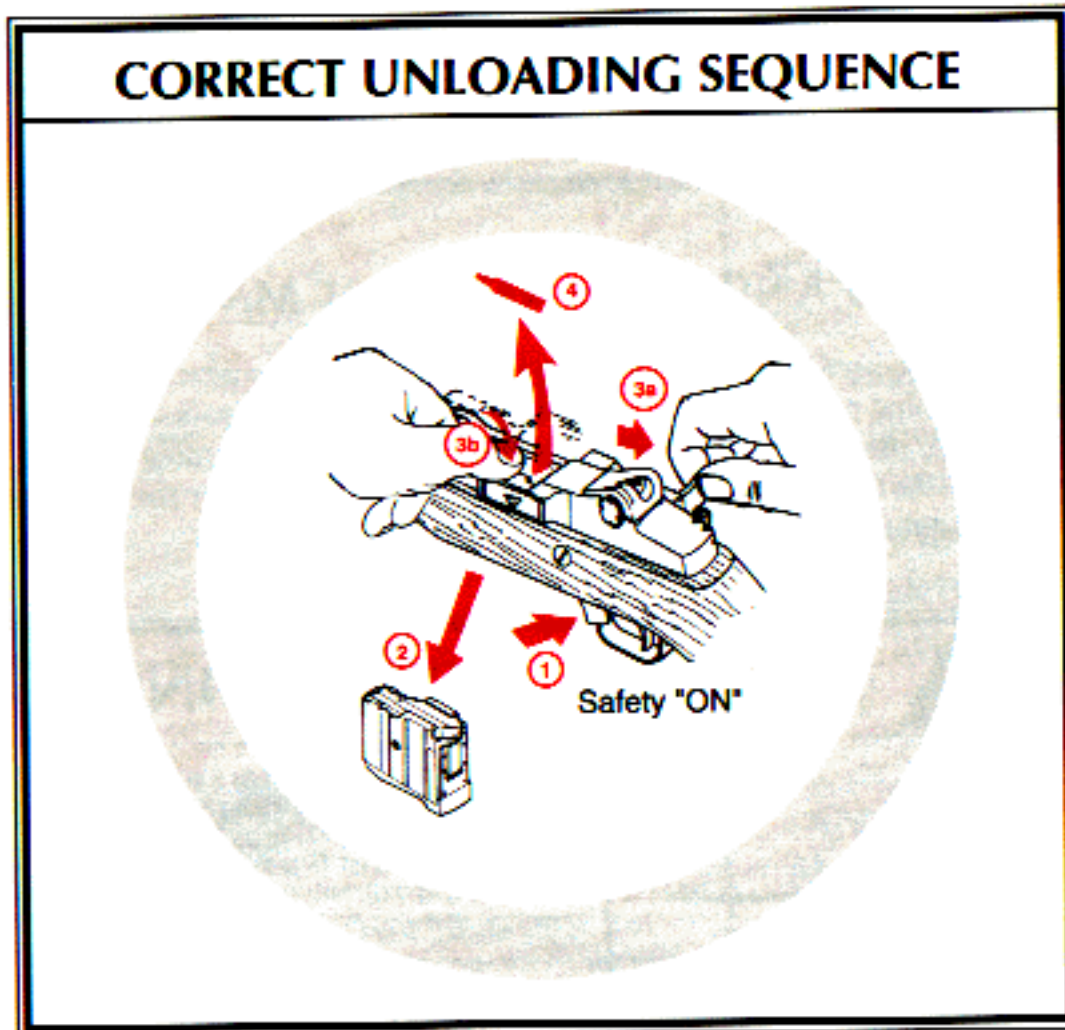
| ! WARNING – UNLOADING | |
|---|---|
| | <p>So that the rifle can be used as a single loader, it will fire whether or not a magazine is in the gun if a cartridge is chambered. Removing magazine does not unload rifle! To unload, <u>first</u> remove magazine, <u>then</u> pull bolt to rear, eject chambered cartridge, and <u>visually inspect chamber</u>. <u>The safety should always be in the "on" (safe) position when loading or unloading the rifle.</u></p> |
| <p>GUN WILL FIRE WITH MAGAZINE OUT</p> | |

TO UNLOAD

WARNING: This sequence must be followed exactly as spelled out. Failure to do so can result in the rifle's chamber becoming unintentionally loaded with a cartridge!

- Keep the muzzle pointed in a safe direction at all times and keep the fingers outside the trigger guard. Move the safety to the "ON" position.

2. Remove the magazine. **REMEMBER** that even though the magazine has been removed, a cartridge remaining in the chamber can still be fired!
3. Pull the slide handle all the way to the rear, extracting and ejecting the cartridge in the chamber. When the bolt is fully retracted, push down on the bolt lock plunger and then allow the slide to move forward until it comes to rest against the bolt stop.
4. **Always visually double check the chamber to be certain it is empty.**
5. The only "safe" rifle is one in which the bolt is open and the chamber and magazine are empty.



TO RELOAD THE RIFLE

1. Firing all cartridges in the magazine and the chamber will cause the bolt to automatically lock open. **Keep the rifle pointed in a safe direction.** Put the safety "ON". Reloading can be accomplished by pressing forward on the magazine latch with the thumb or forefinger. The magazine will fall free of the rifle of its own weight. To avoid the possibility of damage to the magazine, do not let it fall to the ground unless rapid reloading is absolutely necessary.
2. Insert a loaded magazine. **WARNING: The bolt stop is held in place by a spring detent. Therefore, when there is a loaded magazine in place and the rifle is jarred, the bolt can fly forward and chamber a cartridge.**
3. Release the bolt to move forward by pulling the slide handle fully to the rear and release the slide. A cartridge will be chambered when the bolt shuts. **WARNING: The rifle is ready for instant use once the bolt moves forward. If the rifle is not to be fired immediately, keep the safety "ON". When you are ready to fire immediately, take the safety "OFF" and resume firing, putting the safety back "ON" whenever you cease firing, even for a moment.**

TO EXTRACT AND EJECT A CHAMBERED CARTRIDGE

When the rifle is fired, the same gas pressure that drives the bullet forward acts through the gas port to push the slide and bolt to the rear. This action causes extraction and ejection of the fired cartridge case. If a cartridge fails to fire or if the shooter wishes to eject the chambered cartridge manually, follow the procedure "To Unload" step 3, p. 12. When the slide handle is operated there can be a failure to extract the cartridge from the chamber, or a failure to eject the cartridge clear of the rifle. These failures usually are the result of the slide handle not being pulled rearward vigorously. From the foregoing, it is clear that the gun user must:



1. Always visually check the chamber and the breech-face after opening the slide to eject a chambered cartridge. If the slide is not vigorously retracted, the extracted cartridge can be "ejected" into the magazine area or remain held to the breech-face by the extractor.
2. Thoroughly clean the chamber and the extractor as often as necessary.

If an empty magazine is in the rifle when the slide handle is being retracted to extract a cartridge, the cartridge may drop on top of the magazine or remain held to the breech-face by the extractor. Then, when the slide goes forward, the cartridge will be chambered again! **REMEMBER -- always remove the magazine before clearing the chamber, and visually check to ensure that no cartridges remain in the gun.**

TO REMOVE A BORE OBSTRUCTION

Rifles like the Mini-14 Rifle which are chambered for small caliber, high velocity cartridges, are particularly susceptible to damage from firing when the bore is obstructed. Excess oil, grease, water, or raindrops may form an obstruction which could cause damage and injury. If you suspect that your rifle may have excess oil, grease or cosmoline in the barrel, or if it may have been exposed to

humid conditions which could cause condensation, or to rain or snow which might have entered the bore, open the bolt and clean out the barrel. Inspect the bore visually to be sure that it is perfectly clear (See "Ammunition Warning" p. 6 and "Care and Cleaning" section p. 24)

| | |
|--|--|
|  | |
| WARNING – BORE OBSTRUCTIONS | |
|  | <p>Before loading or shooting the Mini-14 rifle, be certain the bore is unobstructed. <i>Firing the rifle with any obstruction in the bore may result in severe damage to the rifle and serious injury to the shooter and other persons nearby.</i></p> <p>A MISFIRE or unusual report (sound) upon firing is always a signal to cease firing immediately and after waiting for one minute, examine the chamber and bore of the firearm. It is not sufficient to retract the slide handle and examine the chamber. You must remove the magazine, clear the chamber, lock the bolt open and inspect the bore visually - and with a rod if necessary - to be certain it is completely clear of any obstruction. Failure to detect and correctly remove a bore obstruction can result in serious injury to the shooter and bystanders, and damage to the firearm.</p> |
| | DO NOT "SHOOT OUT" A BORE OBSTRUCTION |

A gun user should recognize that a lodged bullet is a fairly common form of bore obstruction. Therefore the following information on how a bullet may become lodged in the bore, and how it should be removed, deserves most careful reading and heeding!

1. When firing, a bullet may become lodged in the bore if the cartridge contains no powder, or the powder fails to ignite and only the primer charge ignites, producing insufficient force to propel the bullet out of the bore.
2. A bullet may also become lodged in the bore when extracting a cartridge from the chamber (unloading). If the bullet is not crimped tightly enough in the cartridge case, the bullet may stick in the bore, with only the case being extracted.

Experience indicates that the two conditions described above occur most frequently with *reloaded ammunition*.

When either of the above described (1 or 2) situations occurs, proceed as follows *with the rifle pointing in a safe direction*:

- a) If the rifle is cocked, move the safety to the "ON" position.
- b) Remove the magazine from the rifle.

- c) Retract the slide handle and lock it in the open position by pressing in the bolt lock plunger in the top of the receiver. Retracting the slide handle should remove the cartridge case. Be certain the safety is in the "ON" position.
- d) Check the chamber to be certain there is no cartridge case in it -- if there is, extract it before proceeding with steps (e) and (f).
- e) **After making sure that the rifle is unloaded**, inspect the bore from the muzzle end of the barrel. If the bore is obstructed, insert a proper size cleaning rod (without a tip or brush) into the bore from the muzzle and dislodge and remove the bullet. If the bullet does not readily dislodge, it may be necessary to lightly tap the handle end of the cleaning rod. If such efforts fail to dislodge the bullet, take the rifle to a gunsmith. **DO NOT ATTEMPT TO REMOVE A LODGED BULLET USING A BLANK CARTRIDGE, OR A CARTRIDGE FROM WHICH THE BULLET HAS BEEN REMOVED, OR BY ANY MEANS OTHER THAN THE USE OF THE PROPER SIZE CLEANING ROD AND REASONABLE FORCE APPLIED TO THE ROD. BE CERTAIN ALL LOOSE POWDER HAS BEEN REMOVED FROM THE BORE AND ACTION BEFORE INTRODUCING THE ROD INTO THE BORE. NEVER TRY TO SHOOT OUT A BORE OBSTRUCTION!** See "Bore Obstruction Warning", p. 14.
- f) Reinspect the bore to be certain it is free of unburned powder particles or any other debris. At the same time clean the magazine, the magazine well, and other areas of the mechanism of unburned powder grains.

It is absolutely essential that steps (a) through (f) be followed if there is any suspicion that a bullet has been lodged in the bore because of the situations described in 1 or 2 above. Remember that a bullet can be lodged in the bore of a rifle just where the rifling begins, and a live cartridge can still be chambered and the bolt closed and locked. This can occur because the bullet in the chambered cartridge is pushed back into the cartridge case far enough to give the shooter the impression that the loaded cartridge has chambered normally.

Always check the bore for an obstruction if you experience difficulty in chambering a cartridge, experience a failure to extract, have a misfire, or the rifle does not make a normal loud report on firing.

RELOADERS SHOULD USE ONLY CANNELURED BULLETS AND BE SURE TO CRIMP THEM SECURELY IN THE CARTRIDGE CASE. NOTE: Sturm, Ruger & Co. specifically does not recommend the use of reloaded, hand-loaded or remanufactured cartridges. Please see "Ammunition Notice" p. 6.

TO CLEAR A MALFUNCTION ("JAM")

Before "doing something", study the situation to determine the nature of the jam and how best to clear it. Any autoloading firearm may occasionally malfunction. If it does:

1. **Be certain the muzzle is pointed in a safe direction and the safety is "ON".**

2. When attempting to free a jammed cartridge, do not use any type of tool that is likely to act as a "firing pin" and discharge the cartridge should the tool impact on the primer. Never use a cartridge as a "tool".
3. After clearing a jam, inspect the gun mechanism to determine if dirt or debris might be the cause of the problem. Excess lubricant or grease can cause cartridges to feed sluggishly. An accumulation of grease, dirt or powder grains in the magazine can contribute to cartridge feeding problems.
4. After clearing a jam, inspect all cartridges that have been removed from the gun. Safely dispose of any cartridges which are dented or nicked or have bullets that are loose or improperly positioned in the cartridge case.
5. If it appears that the gun and magazine are not at fault and that the jam was caused by the type of cartridge being used, then try another type.
6. If the above procedures do not result in a smooth and reliable feeding firearm, don't use the gun until it feeds cartridges smoothly and reliably. The rifle should be returned directly to our Newport Product Service Department for repair. See the "Service and Parts" section p. 27, for packing and shipping information.

Another precaution: Form the habit of examining fired cartridge cases from time to time. If fired cases have bulged heads or show splits on any part of the case, stop using that ammunition and return the rifle to the factory for inspection. (See pages 27 - 28)

7. If a cartridge or shell is caught between the bolt and receiver, put the safety "ON", retract the slide, and lock it in the open position. Remove the magazine; then remove the jammed case.
8. If a fired case is in the chamber, use a cleaning rod to knock it out.
9. If an unfired cartridge is stuck in the chamber, remove it from the breech-end rather than trying to dislodge it with a cleaning rod inserted from the muzzle. Use a piece of 3/16" brass rod which has one end shaped like a screwdriver tip. Insert the tip in the extractor groove of the cartridge, use the face of the receiver ring as a fulcrum and carefully pry out the cartridge. **Be careful not to strike the primer area of the live cartridge!** Vigorously brush-clean the chamber with solvent after clearing any jam involving the chamber.

TO MINIMIZE MALFUNCTIONS ("JAMS")




Autoloading firearms of all makes and types occasionally malfunction when a cartridge fails to feed from the magazine to the chamber, or when a cartridge (or fired case) fails to properly extract and eject.


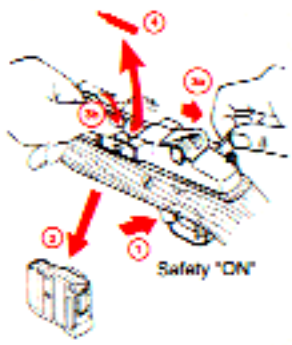
To minimize the possibility of such occurrences the gun user should:

1. Use ammunition of the correct caliber and type which is loaded to Industry Specifications. Avoid reloads, remanufactured cartridges, and cartridges that are dirty, corroded, or deformed. (See "Ammunition Warning", p. 6)
2. Clean and lubricate the gun in accordance with the instructions in this manual.

3. If the mechanism shows signs of not functioning correctly, or if a part is damaged or broken -- don't use the gun. Have it inspected, and repaired. (See "Malfunction Warning" below)
4. Use only genuine Ruger® Mini-14 magazines and carefully load the magazine. Do not exceed the stated magazine capacity. (See "Loading Magazine", p. 8)
5. Do not 'ride' the slide handle when chambering a cartridge from the magazine. The slide should be drawn fully to the rear and then be permitted to snap forward under the full force of the recoil spring. If a cartridge does not fully chamber, do not 'pound' on the slide handle to force the bolt closed. Rather, retract the slide, eject the cartridge and determine the cause of the problem. (See "Bore Obstructions Warning" p. 14)
6. To minimize the probability of an unfired cartridge being jammed should it 'fall back' onto the magazine, remove the magazine *before* retracting the slide. When extracting an unfired cartridge, tip the right side of the rifle towards the ground so that gravity will assist the cartridge to fall clear of the magazine well. Always retract the slide briskly whenever extracting a live cartridge. Take care to see that a cartridge is not forcibly ejected against a surface where the primer might be set off.

Alterations to the rifle or use of non-Ruger magazines and accessories may cause malfunctions. See "Alteration Warning" on page 3. If the above procedures do not result in a smooth and reliable feeding firearm, don't use the gun. The rifle can be returned directly to our Newport, New Hampshire Product Service Department for repair. See the Service and Parts Policy section, page 27, of this manual for packing and shipping information.

|  WARNING – MALFUNCTIONS | |
|---|--|
|  | A cartridge can be "discharged" before it is chambered if its primer receives a sharp blow. If a cartridge hangs up, jams, or binds when being chambered or when being fed from the magazine into the chamber, do not attempt to force it into the chamber by pushing or striking the bolt. Any jam or feeding problem is a signal to immediately stop using the gun until it can be determined what is wrong. Most failures of a cartridge to feed or to chamber are caused by a damaged magazine, improper gun handling, or defective ammunition. Whatever the cause, cartridge jams can result in the potentially dangerous situation of a cartridge discharging before it is chambered. If this occurs, the cartridge case will rupture and its fragments will fly out of the gun with sufficient force to cause injury. Always wear shooting glasses and hearing protectors! Keep face away from chamber! |
|  | STRIKING RIM OR PRIMER CAN BURST CARTRIDGE |

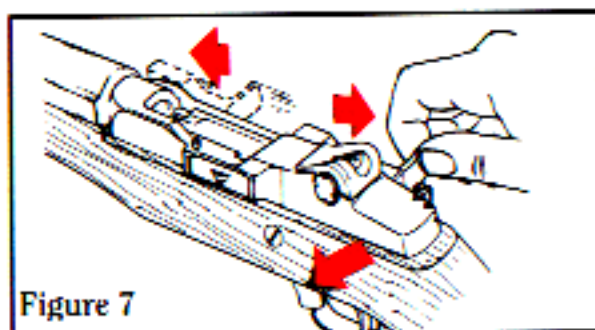
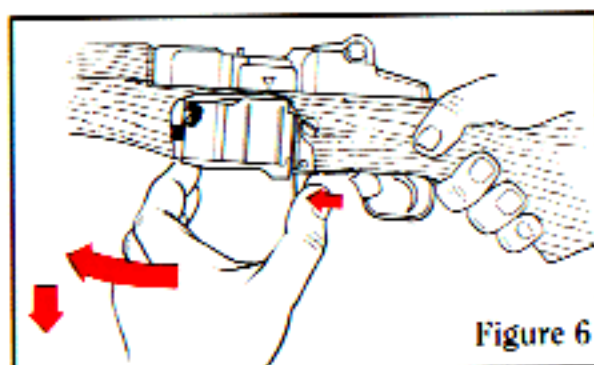
| | |
|---|---|
|  <h2 style="margin: 0;">WARNING – DISASSEMBLY</h2> |  |
| <p>Always unload a firearm before cleaning, lubrication, disassembly or assembly.</p> | |
| <h3>UNLOAD BEFORE CLEANING</h3> | |

DISASSEMBLY

Be Sure Rifle Is Unloaded!

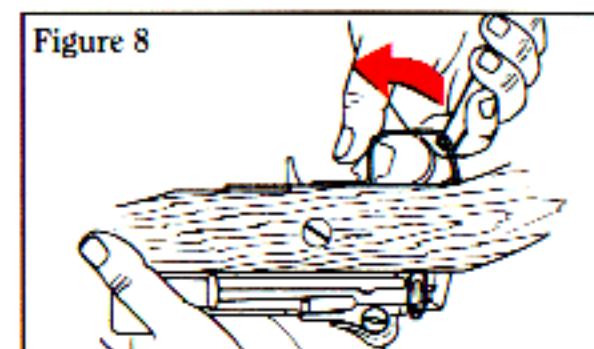
Although The Mini-14 Rifle can be disassembled, reassembled, and cleaned in almost any surrounding, it is preferable to carry out these procedures on a workbench or table which has a covered top. A piece of shallow nap rug or an old blanket is an ideal covering. Such a covering keeps the rifle from slipping and being scratched.

1. With the rifle pointing in a safe direction, safety "ON", remove the magazine by pushing catch forward to release magazine, while drawing magazine down and forward (See Fig. 6).

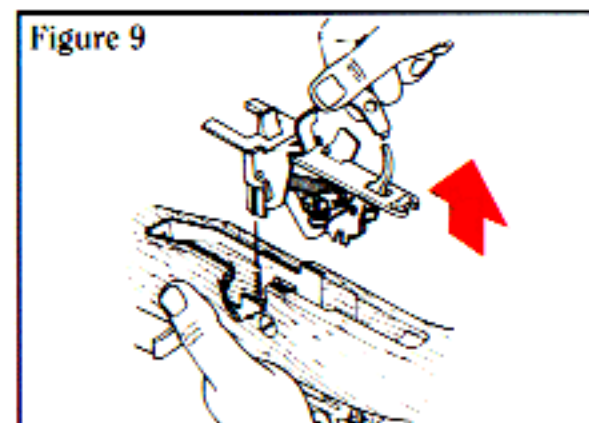


2. Pull the slide handle all the way to the rear and release. Make sure safety is "ON" (See Fig. 7). NOTE: Hammer must be cocked and safety must be "ON" to accomplish disassembly and reassembly. Again, be sure chamber is empty!

3. Use a 1/4" diameter steel rod, punch, screwdriver shank, or other suitable instrument inserted into the hole in the rear of the trigger guard as a lever to spring open the trigger guard from its latched position (See Fig. 8).

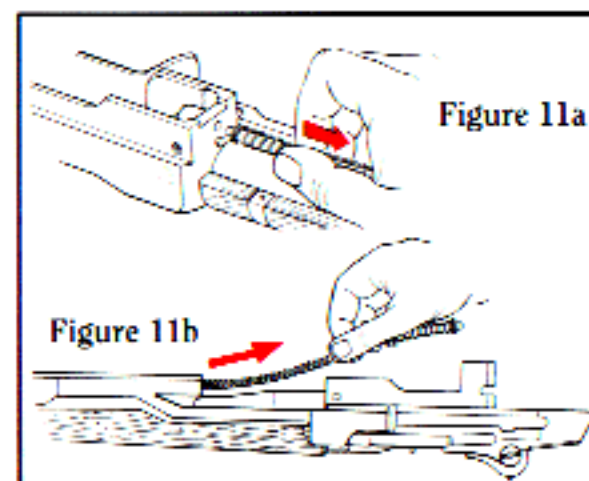
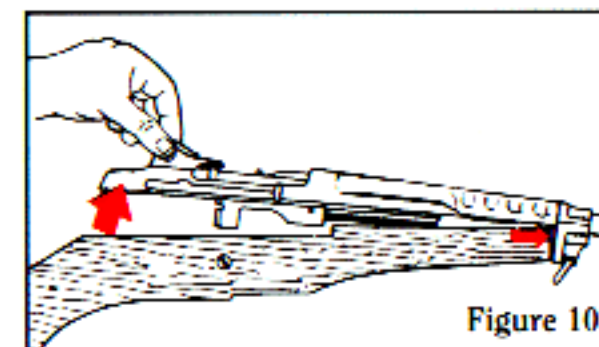


WARNING: Do *not* use a cartridge to unlatch the trigger guard because of the danger of loosening the bullet in the cartridge case (See Warnings in "Ammunition" section, p. 6).



4. Invert rifle and remove trigger housing assembly by carefully pulling it upward (See Fig. 9). Be careful not to damage stock when removing or replacing the trigger housing assembly.

5. Remove barrel/receiver assembly from stock by swinging rear end away from action slightly, then pull stock out of engagement with gas block (See Fig. 10).



6. Remove guide rod and recoil spring (See Figs. 11a and 11b).

CAUTION: The recoil spring is heavily compressed — use eye protection and care when disassembling and reassembling to prevent the guide rod and spring from escaping forcibly and possibly causing injury.

7. Pull slide handle to the rear. Align locking projections on slide with disassembly notch on receiver. Remove slide (See Fig. 12).

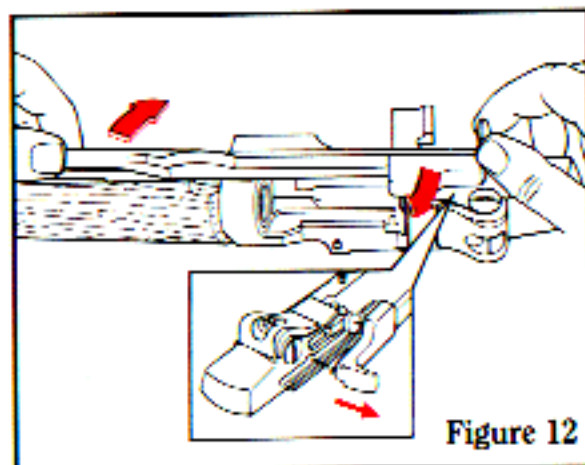


Figure 12

8. Pull the bolt forward until it can be pivoted out of receiver. Align firing pin projection with slot in lower receiver bridge and remove bolt from receiver (See Fig. 13).

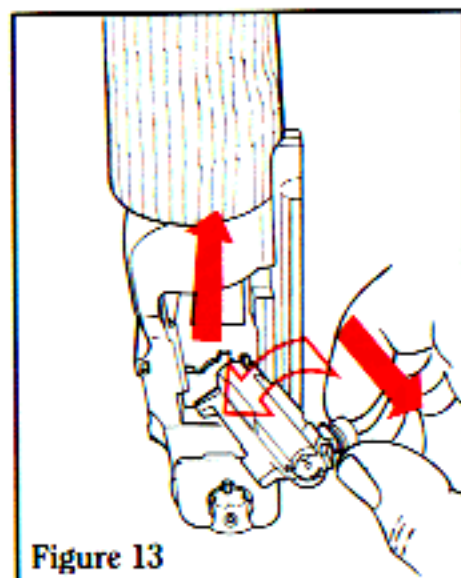


Figure 13

Removal of the bolt stop assembly is not normally required for routine cleaning.

9. The bolt lock cover plate can be removed by tapping downward (with a soft metal punch) at point "a" (See Fig. 14). With cover plate removed, depress bolt lock plunger "b", which will allow the bolt stop "c" to be lifted out.

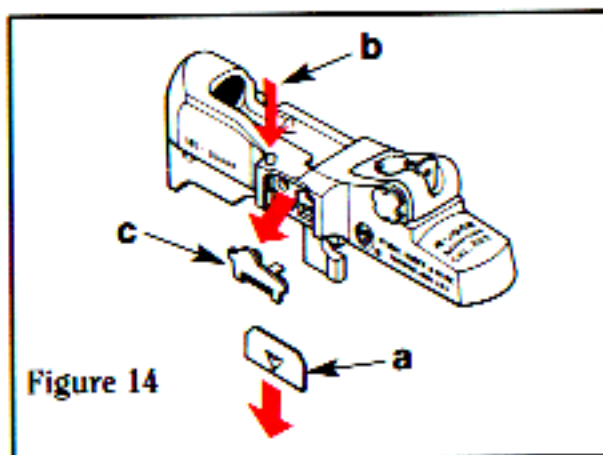


Figure 14

NOTE: The Mini-14 is like the M1 Garand and many other types of autoloading rifles in that the hammer can fall if the trigger is pulled when the bolt is partially retracted. It is important for the shooter to realize that the firing pin cannot contact the cartridge until the bolt is safely locked, regardless of the position of the slide.

Removal of the gas block assembly is not necessary and is not advisable. The gas block assembly is factory fitted using special fixtures and torque tools. Attempting to fit the gas block assembly without the required special equipment can result in damage to the components and malfunctioning of the rifle.

Further disassembly of the **RUGER® MINI-14® RIFLE** is not required for normal cleaning purposes and should only be performed by a trained armorer who is experienced in firearms repair.

REASSEMBLY

Again, Be Sure Rifle and Magazine are Completely Unloaded!

1. Reassembly of bolt into receiver:

- Bolt can be reinserted by holding it at approximately a 45° angle to the receiver, with the rear end of the bolt angling downward. Insert the tail of the firing pin through the slot in the receiver bridge, and "wobble" the bolt until its rear end moves back into the receiver. Then, push it forward to its closed and locked position. It should rotate and move freely into place.
- If you have removed the bolt stop (step 9, p. 20) reinsert the bolt lock plunger and spring into its hole in the top of the receiver. Depress the plunger until the rectangular cut in its side lines up with the round hole seen inside the receiver on the left side. **CAUTION! Plunger will now be under spring tension and could cause injury if suddenly released.** While holding the plunger against its spring in this position, insert the bolt stop until its rectangular "tab" goes into the rectangular cut on the bolt lock plunger. Sliding the bolt lock cover plate upward (prying it upward slightly with a screwdriver if necessary) completes reassembly of the bolt lock. Note that the large inverted triangular protection on the cover plate goes on the outside of the rifle.

2. Reinstalling remaining parts of barrel/receiver group:

- Retract bolt. Replace operating slide by angling the handle portion upward between the handguard and receiver ring; then lower the slide so that the cam track on the inside of the rod fits over the roller on the right locking lug of the bolt, and the tab adjacent to the slide handle goes into its track on the right side of the receiver.
- Push operating rod fully forward. Be sure that the gas piston fits into the hole in the front of the slide.
- Hold action upside down as show in Figure 11b, p. 19. Carefully insert recoil spring into hole in rear of slide, and compress the recoil spring until the end of the guide rod can be reinserted into the small hole in the front of the receiver.

CAUTION! The recoil spring will be strongly compressed during this step and can fly out with considerable force, possibly resulting in injury. Keep it under your control and proceed with care.

3. Final reassembly of rifle:

- a. Replace stock by inserting its front end into the gas block at a slight angle. When the stock is correctly seated into the gas block, the stock can be swung down into full contact with the receiver.
- b. Insert the opened trigger housing assembly, safety "ON", into the stock (the hammer must be cocked prior to insertion). When fully seated, swing the trigger guard fully into place until it locks shut. An audible "click" will be heard when it is correctly locked. Cycle the slide handle and safety a few times to be certain the components are correctly assembled. Put the safety back "ON".
- c. Reinsert an empty magazine and fully withdraw slide. The bolt should lock open automatically.

GUNS SHOULD NOT BE STORED LOADED!

REMOVAL AND REPLACEMENT OF FIBERGLASS HANDGUARD

1. **MAKE CERTAIN THE RIFLE CONTAINS NO CARTRIDGES AND THAT IT IS POINTING IN A SAFE DIRECTION.**
2. Remove the magazine. Leave the slide in the forward position.
3. With the rifle flat on its side, apply substantial thumb pressure, with both thumbs, to the projecting underside of the handguard in the area of the retaining spring. (The spring is located underneath the circular projection on the top of the handguard.) The pressure should be applied so as to raise the rear portion of the handguard first.
4. To replace the handguard, put the forward end of the handguard under the top portion of the gas block (as far forward as possible) and squeeze the handguard down over the barrel.

MAGAZINE INSPECTION AND CARE

Check the magazine frequently. The follower must move freely and have adequate spring tension so that each cartridge is quickly raised to the feeding position.

To test the spring tension, load one cartridge into the magazine and then firmly press against the cartridge case. Remove your finger quickly. The cartridge should instantly and fully move in to the feeding position. If it does not, the magazine should be cleaned. **If cleaning does not restore proper spring tension, do not use the magazine.** (NOTE: After testing, remove the test cartridge).

When cleaning is necessary, use a solvent that will not rust the metal components or adversely affect the plastic magazine bottom. The magazine may be disassembled by placing a small screwdriver through the hole located in the magazine bottom and depressing the magazine bottom retainer. Carefully use the

screwdriver to push the magazine bottom rearward as you push down on the spring-loaded bottom retainer. After the magazine bottom has been slid rearward off the magazine shell, carefully raise the rear end of the bottom retainer so that its two small lugs can be slid out the rear of the magazine and carefully remove the bottom retainer. **CAUTION! It is under spring tension from the magazine spring.** The magazine spring and follower may now be removed from the bottom of the magazine shell, completing its disassembly. After the magazine has been soaked in solvent to loosen foreign matter, be certain to shake it vigorously (with the loading opening away from you) to remove solvent or residue from within the magazine.

Reassembly of the magazine can be accomplished by hooking the magazine spring into the hole in the magazine bottom from the right side. Reinsert this assembly upwards into the magazine shell. Carefully compress the spring and slide the bottom retainer on from the rear. Finally, press the bottom retainer downward and slide the magazine bottom on from the rear.

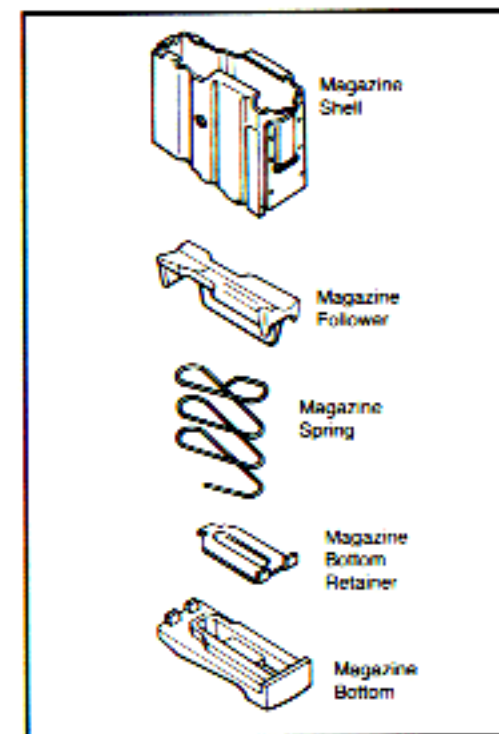


Figure 15. Exploded view of the Mini-14 magazine components. This illustration is included to show the relationship and names of the magazine components.





CARE AND CLEANING

BEFORE CLEANING, BE CERTAIN THE RIFLE AND ITS MAGAZINE CONTAIN NO CARTRIDGES.

At regular intervals, or whenever the rifle has been exposed to sand, dust, extreme humidity, condensation, immersion in water, or other adverse conditions, disassemble, clean and oil it. Proper periodic maintenance is essential to the reliable functioning of any firearm.

To clean the rifle, proceed as follows:

1. Disassemble (field-strip) the rifle to the extent described on pages 18 - 20.
2. Using a cleaning rod, run a solvent-wetted patch through the bore several times. Then attach a solvent-wetted bristle brush to the rod and run it back and forth the full length of the bore as many times as necessary to remove grease and dirt from the bore and chamber. Clean bore with dry patches and examine. Bore fouling can contribute to reduced accuracy, and grease accumulation in the chamber can interfere with proper feeding of cartridges from the magazine.
3. Using powder solvent on a clean patch or bristle brush, remove powder residue from all components of the mechanism. After cleaning, run a dry patch through the bore, then follow with a patch that is very lightly oiled. Wipe all surfaces clean with cloth, then wipe all surfaces with a patch or cloth that has been very lightly oiled.
4. NOTE: Only a light application of oil is needed to provide adequate lubrication of moving parts and to prevent rust. Excess accumulations of oil tend to attract particles of dust and dirt and may congeal in cold weather which can interfere with the safe and reliable function of the rifle.
5. Do not store the rifle in a leather case or scabbard. Leather attracts moisture, even though it may appear to be dry.

| | |
|--|--|
|  WARNING—LUBRICATION | |
|  | Firing a rifle with oil, grease, or any other material even partially obstructing the bore may result in damage to the rifle and serious injury to the shooter and those nearby. Do not spray or apply lubricants directly on ammunition. If the powder of a cartridge is affected by the lubricant, it may not be ignited, but the primer firing may push the bullet into the bore where it may be lodged. Firing a subsequent bullet into the obstructed bore may damage the rifle and cause serious injury or death to the shooter and those nearby. Use lubricants properly. You are responsible for the proper care and maintenance of your firearms. |
| IMPROPER LUBRICATION DESTROYS GUNS | |

MAINTENANCE OF STAINLESS STEEL RIFLES

Firearms and components made of stainless steel are relatively more resistant to corrosion than those of blued steel. However, in the interest of proper operation and long life of a stainless steel firearm, inspect it frequently and clean, lubricate and apply an appropriate rust preventative.

Sometimes discoloration occurs from perspiration or from contact with some types of gun cases. Rusting may occur as a result of the firearm being exposed to moisture, salt air or chemicals.

Minor discoloration can usually be removed by rubbing the stainless area with an abrasive ink eraser, crocus cloth, or a "metal polishing" compound. When using any of these abrasives, proceed with care and use light pressure to achieve a blending of "color" with those areas that are not discolored. Do NOT use abrasives on the clear coating of the aluminum alloy receiver and trigger housing.

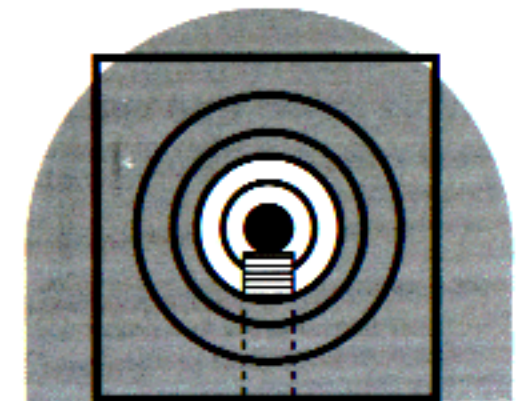
External surfaces most subject to rusting from handling, or from exposure to the elements should be cleaned and wiped dry after use or after exposure to adverse conditions. If the rifle is to be stored, coat it with a light film of oil or preservative. Where the rifle is in continuing use, and the presence of oil or grease would be objectionable, then the external surfaces can be coated (after cleaning and drying) with a paste wax formulated for use on metals. Apply the wax sparingly, allow time for it to dry hard, then buff lightly with a soft cloth. When applying the wax, take care that it does not get into the mechanism or on the functioning parts or in the bore.

SIGHT ADJUSTMENT

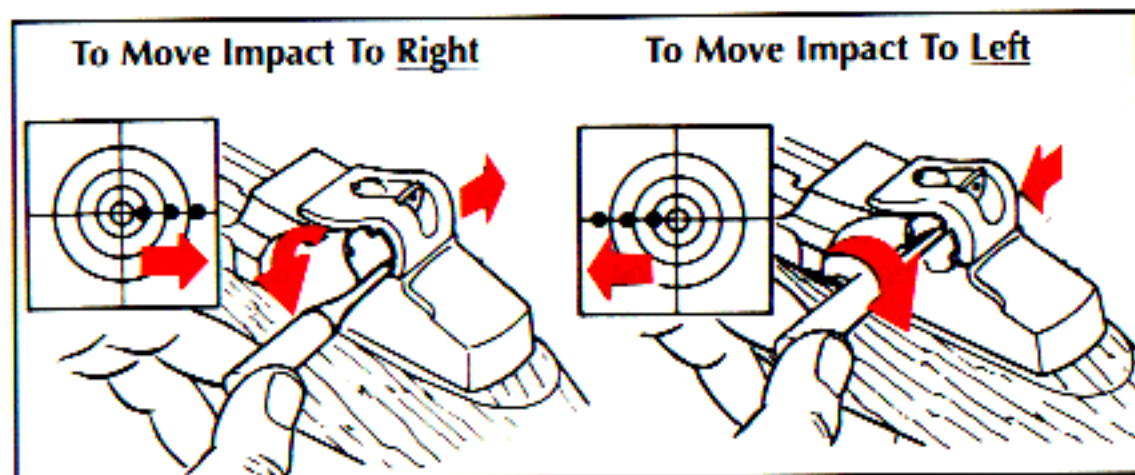
Shooting to determine the setting of the elevation slide (aperture) should be done from a bench rest and over a measured distance.

SUGGESTED SIGHT PICTURE

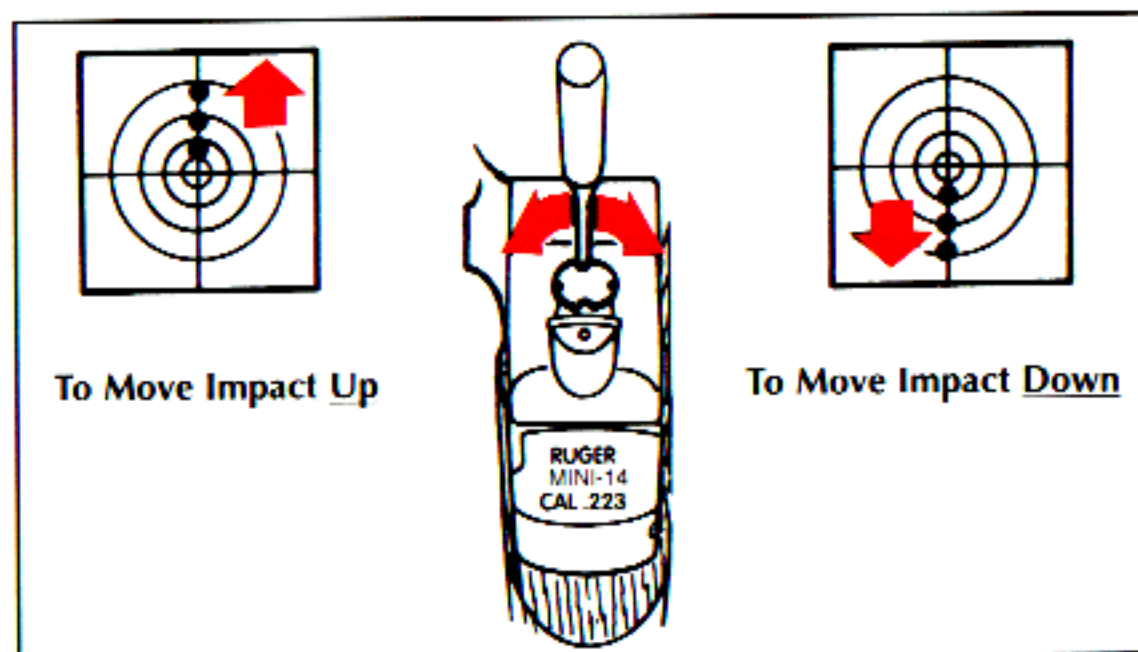
The front sight is aligned in the center of the rear sight aperture ("peep") and the target (bullseye) is positioned to appear as if it is sitting on top of the front sight.



The rear sight is adjustable for both windage and elevation. A small punch, the head of a finishing nail, or other similar instrument can be used to depress the plunger to allow the adjustment to be moved one quarter turn in either direction. One quarter turn will move the point of impact 1 inch at 100 yards. The sight adjustments have been made deliberately positive by means of spring-loaded detent plungers so that settings cannot be accidentally disturbed under normal conditions.



WINDAGE ADJUSTMENT: To move the bullet impact point to the *right*, move the rear sight base to the *right* by turning the adjustment knob *counterclockwise*. To move the bullet impact point to the *left*, move the rear sight base to the *left* by turning the side adjustment knob *clockwise*.



ELEVATION ADJUSTMENT: To move the bullet impact point *up*, move the elevation slide (the "peep") *up* by turning the top adjustment knob *counterclockwise*. To move the bullet impact point *down*, move the elevation slide *down* by turning the top adjustment knob *clockwise*.

SERVICE AND PARTS POLICY

If you have any question with regard to the performance of your **RUGER® MINI-14®** rifle please write or call (603-863-3300) our Product Service Department in Newport, New Hampshire 03773, fully describing all circumstances and conditions involved. If you should return your rifle to the factory for repair, or order parts for it, please comply with the following suggestions for prompt service:



WARNING: BEFORE SHIPPING ANY FIREARM, BE ABSOLUTELY CERTAIN THAT IT AND ITS MAGAZINE ARE UNLOADED. DO NOT SHIP CARTRIDGES WITH A FIREARM.

SHIPPING FIREARMS FOR REPAIR

RUGER® MINI-14® rifles returned to the factory for repair should be sent to: Sturm, Ruger & Company, Inc., Product Service Department, 411 Sunapee St., Newport, New Hampshire 03773. Telephone (603) 863-3300.

Guns should be sent prepaid. We will not accept collect shipments.

The Federal Gun Control Act, as well as the laws of most States and localities, do not prohibit an individual (who is not otherwise barred from purchasing or possessing a firearm) from shipping a firearm directly to the manufacturer for repair. However, before you ship your rifle to us, be certain that your State or locality does not have a law or regulation which will prohibit you from receiving the rifle from us after it has been repaired. If such receiving is prohibited, then please have a Federally Licensed firearms dealer ship the gun to us. If your rifle is sent to us by a dealer, it will be returned to him after being repaired. If a handgun (pistol or revolver) is shipped by an individual who does not hold a Federal Firearms License, it must be shipped via U.P.S. Persons who do not hold a Federal Firearms License are prohibited by Federal law from shipping a handgun by Mail. Handguns mailed in violation of the law are impounded by the Post Office.

DO NOT SEND GUN BOXES OR LITERATURE THAT YOU CONSIDER TO BE COLLECTOR'S ITEMS – THESE ARE INVARIABLY DAMAGED OR DESTROYED IN SHIPMENT. Please do not include rifle case, sling, telescopic sights or custom accessories with a firearm being shipped to the factory for service. Rifles and shotguns may be shipped via Parcel Post. Always insure your shipment.

Enclose a letter which includes your name, address, telephone number, serial number and model of the firearm. Describe in detail the trouble you have experienced with your firearm, or the work you wish to have done. Merely stating that the firearm "needs repair" is inadequate information.

Work performed will bear a net minimum labor charge of \$15.00 plus a \$5.00 shipping and handling charge. The charge for rebluing the **RUGER® MINI-14® RIFLE** is \$35.00 plus a \$5.00 shipping and handling charge. Custom gunsmithing service or nonstandard alterations are NOT AVAILABLE from Ruger Product Service Departments.



WARNING – PARTS PURCHASERS



It is the purchaser's responsibility to be absolutely certain that any parts ordered from the factory are correctly fitted and installed. Firearms are complicated mechanisms and **IMPROPER FITTING OF PARTS MAY RESULT IN A DANGEROUS MALFUNCTION, DAMAGE TO THE FIREARM, AND SERIOUS INJURY TO THE SHOOTER AND OTHER PERSONS.** The purchaser and installer of parts must accept full responsibility for the correct adjustment and functioning of the rifle after such installation.

PARTS MUST FIT CORRECTLY


ORDERING PARTS

Please contact the New Hampshire Product Service Department for parts availability and current prices. All parts orders for the **RUGER® MINI-14®** rifle should be sent to: Sturm, Ruger & Co., Inc., Product Service Department, 411 Sunapee Street, Newport, New Hampshire 03773, 603-863-3300. We cannot comply with open account or C.O.D. orders. Payment in the form of a check, money order, Visa or Mastercard must accompany your order. Credit Card orders must include the account number, expiration date and whether it is a Visa or Mastercard account. Minimum parts order is \$1.00 plus \$3.50 shipping and handling charge. Order parts by Part Name and Part Number and include the entire serial number of the firearm for which the parts are being ordered. The price shown for parts does not include the minimum net labor charge of \$15.00 plus \$5.00 shipping and handling charge if the parts are factory fitted. All factory fitted parts are fit on an exchange basis only. We will not return the replaced parts.

Barrels, and a number of other component parts must be fitted at the factory. Company policy is to proof-test and/or function fire all barrels after fitting to the receivers in which they are to be used. This procedure ensures maximum protection to our customers. The special proof-test ammunition used in this testing is sold only to bonafide firearms manufacturers and is not available to gun shops, gunsmiths, or individuals.

Because the receiver of the **RUGER® MINI-14®** is a serial numbered component, it is defined as a "firearm" by Federal law and is not sold as a separate component.

*Parts designated by an asterisk must be factory fitted. These parts are fitted on an exchange basis only. We will not return the replaced parts. We will not return any part that is broken, malfunctioning, badly worn or has been modified. See "Warning – Parts Purchasers", above.



CAUTION: A gun containing modified, broken, malfunctioning, or badly worn parts should not be fired.

RUGER® MINI-14® RIFLE

Design, prices and specifications subject to change without notice.

SPECIFY MODEL & SERIAL NUMBER WHEN ORDERING

(See Exploded View on Page 34)

| Part Name | Part No. | Model |
|---|-----------|--|
| * Barrel, Specify Model & Serial Number | 0M8001 | Mini-14 - Blued Model |
| * Barrel, Specify Model & Serial Number | K0M8001 | Mini-14 - Stainless Models |
| * Bolt Assembly | MS01000A | Mini-14 - Blued Model |
| * Bolt Assembly | KMS01000A | Mini-14 - Stainless Models |
| Bolt Lock, Not Illustrated | MS03200 | Mini-14 - Blued Model |
| Bolt Lock, Not Illustrated | KMS03200 | Mini-14 - Stainless Models |
| Bolt Lock Buffer Spring | MS06000 | All Mini-14 Models |
| Bolt Lock Cover Plate | MS06700 | Mini-14 - Blued Model |
| Bolt Lock Cover Plate | KMS06700 | Mini-14 - Stainless Models |
| Bolt Lock Plunger | MS04500 | Mini-14 - Blued Model |
| Bolt Lock Plunger | KMS04500 | Mini-14 - Stainless Models |
| Bolt Lock Plunger Spring | KMS04600 | All Mini-14 Models |
| Bolt Stop Assembly | MS13200 | Mini-14 - Blued Model |
| Bolt Stop Assembly | KMS13200 | Mini-14 - Stainless Models |
| Butt Pad | D06315 | Mini-14 - Stainless, Synthetic Stock Model |
| Butt Pad Screw, 2 Req'd | B-91 | Mini-14 - Stainless, Synthetic Stock Model |
| Butt Plate | C-63 | Mini-14 - Stainless & Blued, Wood Stock Models |
| Butt Plate Screw, 2 Req'd | B-64 | Mini-14 - Stainless & Blued, Wood Stock Models |

| Part Name | Part No. | Model |
|-------------------------------------|----------|----------------------------|
| Ejector | KMS00800 | All Mini-14 Models |
| Ejector Spring | MS07000 | All Mini-14 Models |
| Extractor | MS01400 | Mini-14 - Blued Model |
| Extractor | KMS01400 | Mini-14 - Stainless Models |
| Extractor Plunger | KMS01600 | All Mini-14 Models |
| Extractor Spring | MS01500 | All Mini-14 Models |
| * Firing Pin | KMS01102 | All Mini-14 Models |
| Forearm Liner & Stock Cap Assembly | MS02200 | Mini-14 - Blued Model |
| Forearm Liner & Stock Cap Assembly | KMS02200 | Mini-14 - Stainless Models |
| Front Sight | MS04400 | Mini-14 - Blued Model |
| Front Sight | KMS04400 | Mini-14 - Stainless Models |
| Front Sight Cross Pin | MS07200 | Mini-14 - Blued Model |
| Front Sight Cross Pin | KMS07200 | Mini-14 - Stainless Models |
| * Gas Block, Top & Bottom, 2 Pieces | MS03500 | Mini-14 - Blued Model |
| * Gas Block, Top & Bottom, 2 Pieces | KMS03500 | Mini-14 - Stainless Models |
| Gas Block Screw, 4 Req'd. | MS06500 | Mini-14 - Blued Model |
| Gas Block Screw, 4 Req'd. | KMS06500 | Mini-14 - Stainless Models |
| Gas Port Bushing | KMS02500 | All Mini-14 Models |
| Guide Rod | MS03900 | Mini-14 - Blued Model |
| Guide Rod | KMS03900 | Mini-14 - Stainless Models |
| * Hammer | MS01700 | Mini-14 - Blued Model |
| * Hammer | KMS01700 | Mini-14 - Stainless Models |
| Hammer Pivot Pin | MS01900 | Mini-14 - Blued Model |
| Hammer Pivot Pin | KMS01900 | Mini-14 - Stainless Models |
| Hammer Spring | KMS04700 | All Mini-14 Models |
| Hammer Strut | MS01800 | Mini-14 - Blued Model |
| Hammer Strut | KMS01800 | Mini-14 - Stainless Models |

| Part Name | Part No. | Model |
|-------------------------------------|----------|--|
| Handguard Assembly, Fiberglass | MFH | All Mini-14 Models |
| Magazine, Complete, 5-Shot Capacity | MAG/5 | All Mini-14 Models |
| Magazine Bottom | MS03400 | All Mini-14 Models |
| Magazine Bottom Retainer | MS02600 | All Mini-14 Models |
| Magazine Follower | MS03000 | All Mini-14 Models |
| Magazine Latch, Front | MS04000 | Mini-14 - Blued Model |
| Magazine Latch, Front | KMS04000 | Mini-14 - Stainless Models |
| Magazine Latch, Rear | MS03100 | Mini-14 - Blued Model |
| Magazine Latch, Rear | KMS03100 | Mini-14 - Stainless Models |
| Magazine Latch Cross Pin | MS06600 | Mini-14 - Blued Model |
| Magazine Latch Cross Pin | KMS06600 | Mini-14 - Stainless Models |
| Magazine Latch Pivot Pin | MS01200 | Mini-14 - Blued Model |
| Magazine Latch Pivot Pin | KMS01200 | Mini-14 - Stainless Models |
| Magazine Latch Spring | MS05000 | Mini-14 - Blued Model |
| Magazine Latch Spring | KMS05000 | Mini-14 - Stainless Models |
| Magazine Shell | MS02700 | All Mini-14 Models |
| Magazine Spring | MS02800 | All Mini-14 Models |
| Pistol Grip Cap | D-80SB | Mini-14 - Stainless, Synthetic Stock Model |
| Pistol Grip Cap Medallion | D-82 | Mini-14 - Stainless, Synthetic Stock Model |
| Pistol Grip Cap Screw | C-96SM | Mini-14 - Stainless, Synthetic Stock Model |
| Piston, Gas Pipe | MS03600 | Mini-14 - Blued Model |
| Piston, Gas Pipe | KMS03600 | Mini-14 - Stainless Models |
| Rear Sight Adjustment Tool | RSAT | All Mini-14 Models |
| Rear Sight Assembly, Complete | MS05500B | All Mini-14 Models |
| Rear Sight Base | MS05500 | All Mini-14 Models |
| Rear Sight Elevation Detent Plunger | MS07300 | All Mini-14 Models |
| Rear Sight Elevation Detent Spring | MS05600 | All Mini-14 Models |

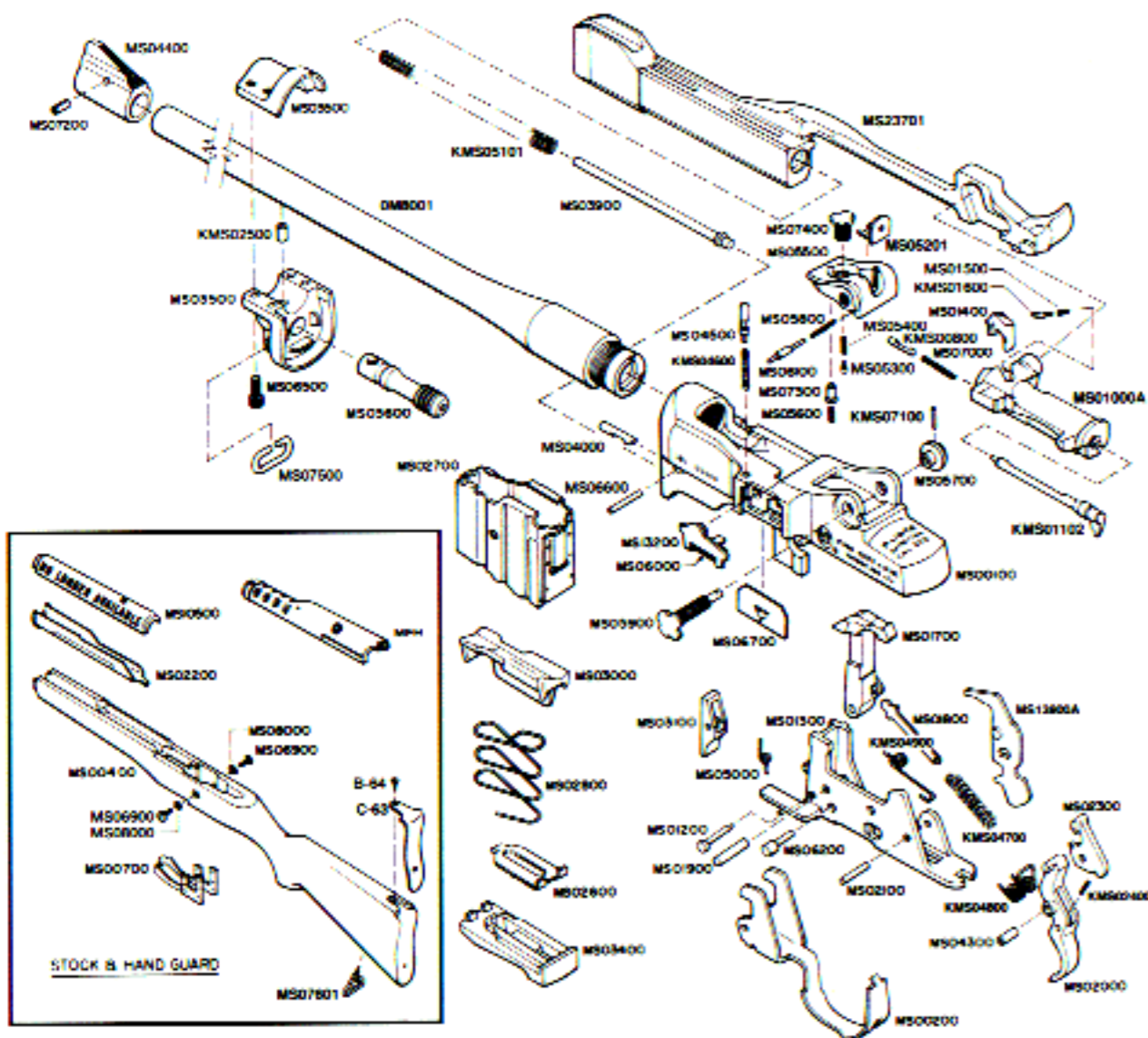
| Part Name | Part No. | Model |
|---|-----------|----------------------------|
| Rear Sight Elevation Screw | MS07400 | All Mini-14 Models |
| Rear Sight Elevation Plunger | MS05300 | All Mini-14 Models |
| Rear Sight Elevation Plunger Spring | MS05400 | All Mini-14 Models |
| Rear Sight Nut | MS05700 | Mini-14 - Blued Model |
| Rear Sight Nut | KMS05700 | Mini-14 - Stainless Models |
| Rear Sight, Peep | MS05201 | All Mini-14 Models |
| Rear Sight Windage Detent Plunger | MS06100 | All Mini-14 Models |
| Rear Sight Windage Detent Spring | MS05800 | All Mini-14 Models |
| Rear Sight Windage Screw | MS05900 | Mini-14 - Blued Model |
| Rear Sight Windage Screw | KMS05900 | Mini-14 - Stainless Models |
| Rear Sight Windage Screw Pin | KMS07100 | All Mini-14 Models |
| Receiver | MS00100 | Mini-14 - Blued Model |
| Receiver | KMS00100 | Mini-14 - Stainless Models |
| Safety Assembly | MS13800A | Mini-14 - Blued Model |
| Safety Assembly | KMS13800A | Mini-14 - Stainless Models |
| Safety Detent Spring | KMS04900 | All Mini-14 Models |
| Safety Spring Retaining Pin | MS06200 | Mini-14 - Blued Model |
| Safety Spring Retaining Pin | KMS06200 | Mini-14 - Stainless Models |
| * Secondary Sear | MS02300 | Mini-14 - Blued Model |
| * Secondary Sear | KMS02300 | Mini-14 - Stainless Models |
| Secondary Sear Spring | KMS02400 | All Mini-14 Models |
| Slide Assembly | MS23701 | Mini-14 - Blued Model |
| Slide Assembly | KMS23701 | Mini-14 - Stainless Models |
| Slide Spring/Recoil Spring | KMS05101 | All Mini-14 Models |
| Sling, Carrying, Nylon, Not Illustrated | MA-132 | All Mini-14 Models |
| Sling Swivel, Front | MS07500 | Mini-14 - Blued Model |
| Sling Swivel, Front | KMS07500 | Mini-14 - Stainless Models |

| Part Name | Part No. | Model |
|---|----------|--|
| Sling Swivel, Rear | MS07601 | Mini-14 - Blued Model |
| Sling Swivel, Rear | KMS07600 | Mini-14 - Stainless Models |
| Stock, Wood With Butt Plate | MS00400 | Mini-14 - Stainless & Blued, Wood Stock Models |
| Stock Assembly, Synthetic | MS30426 | Mini-14 - Stainless, Synthetic Stock Model |
| Stock Reinforcement | MS00700 | Mini-14 - Blued Model |
| Stock Reinforcement | KMS00700 | Mini-14 - Stainless, Wood Stock Model |
| Stock Reinforcement Lock Washer, 2 Req'd. | MS08000 | Mini-14 - Stainless & Blued, Wood Stock Models |
| Stock Reinforcement Screw, 2 Req'd. | MS06900 | Mini-14 - Blued Model |
| Stock Reinforcement Screw, 2 Req'd. | KMS06900 | Mini-14 - Stainless, Wood Stock Model |
| Stripper Clips, Not Illustrated | MS08400 | All Mini-14 Models |
| * Trigger | MS02000 | Mini-14 - Blued Model |
| * Trigger | KMS02000 | Mini-14 - Stainless Models |
| Trigger Bushing | MS04300 | Mini-14 - Blued Model |
| Trigger Bushing | KMS04300 | Mini-14 - Stainless Models |
| Trigger Guard | MS00200 | Mini-14 - Blued Model |
| Trigger Guard | KMS00200 | Mini-14 - Stainless Models |
| Trigger Housing | MS01300 | Mini-14 - Blued Model |
| Trigger Housing | KMS01300 | Mini-14 - Stainless Models |
| Trigger Pivot Pin | MS02100 | Mini-14 - Blued Model |
| Trigger Pivot Pin | KMS02100 | Mini-14 - Stainless Models |
| Trigger Spring | KMS04800 | All Mini-14 Models |

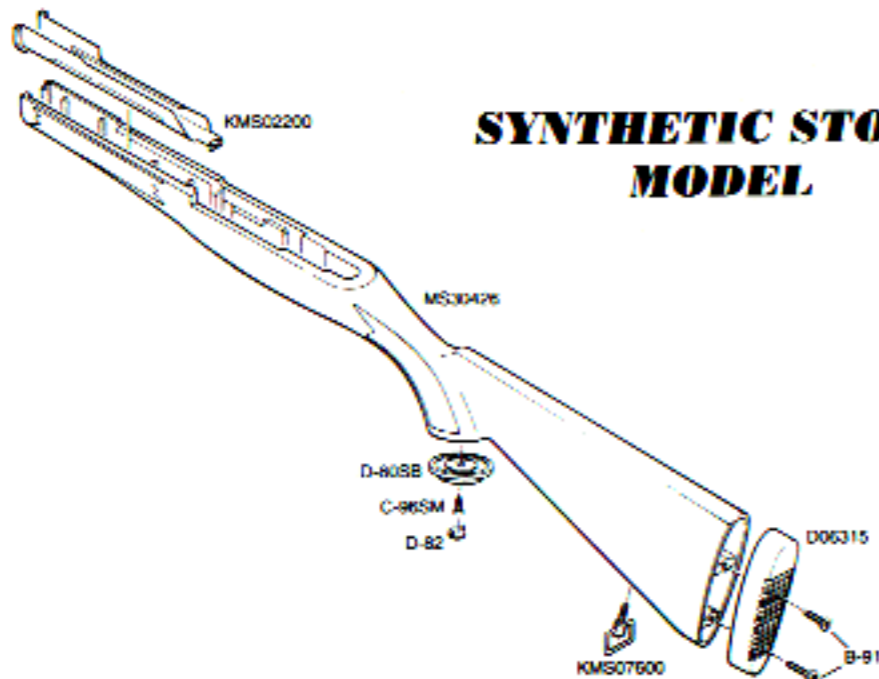
* PARTS SO MARKED MUST BE FACTORY FITTED

RUGER® MINI-14® RIFLE

EXPLODED VIEW



SYNTHETIC STOCK MODEL



THE BASIC RULES OF SAFE FIREARMS HANDLING

We believe that Americans have a right to purchase and use firearms for lawful purposes. The private ownership of firearms in America is traditional, but that ownership imposes the responsibility on the gun owner to use his firearms in a way which will ensure his own safety and that of others. When firearms are used in a safe and responsible manner, they are a great source of pleasure and satisfaction, and represent a fundamental part of our personal liberty.

Firearms do not cause accidents! Firearms accidents are almost always found to have been the result of carelessness, or ignorance on the part of the shooter of the basic rules of safe gun handling.

The following rules must be observed by gun users at all times. Safe gun handling is not just desirable, it is absolutely essential to your safety, the safety of others, and the continuation of gun ownership and sport shooting as we know it today.

1. LEARN THE MECHANICAL AND HANDLING CHARACTERISTICS OF THE FIREARM YOU ARE USING.



Not all firearms are the same. The method of carrying and handling firearms varies in accordance with the mechanical provisions for avoiding accidental discharge and the various proper procedures for loading and unloading. No person should handle any firearm without first having thoroughly familiarized himself with the particular type of firearm he is using, and with safe gun handling in general.

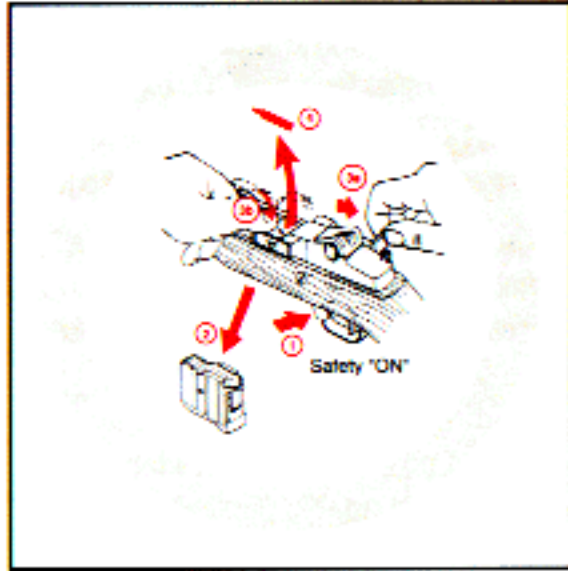
2. ALWAYS KEEP THE MUZZLE POINTED IN A SAFE DIRECTION.



Be sure of the bullet stop behind your target, even when dry-firing. Never let the muzzle of a firearm point at any part of your body or at another person. This is particularly important when loading or unloading a firearm. In the event of an accidental discharge, no injury can occur as long as the muzzle is pointing in a safe direction. A safe direction means a direction which will not permit a discharged bullet to strike a person, or to strike an object from which the bullet may ricochet.

A safe direction must take into account the fact that a bullet may penetrate a wall, ceiling, floor, window, etc., and strike a person or damage property. Make it a habit to know exactly where the muzzle of your gun is pointing whenever you handle it, and be sure that you are always in control of the direction in which the muzzle is pointing, even if you fall or stumble. Keep your finger off the trigger until you are ready to shoot.

3. FIREARMS SHOULD BE UNLOADED WHEN NOT IN USE.



Firearms should be loaded only when you are in the field or on the target range or shooting area, ready to shoot. Firearms and ammunition should be securely locked in racks or cabinets when not in use. Ammunition should safely be stored separate from firearms. Store your firearms out of sight of visitors and children. It is the gun owner's responsibility to be certain that children and persons unfamiliar with firearms cannot gain access to firearms, ammunition, or components.

4. BE SURE THE BARREL IS CLEAR OF OBSTRUCTIONS BEFORE SHOOTING.

Even a bit of mud, snow or excess lubricating oil or grease in the bore may cause the barrel to bulge, or even burst on firing, and can cause serious injury to the shooter and bystanders. Be sure that you are using ammunition of the proper caliber and loading for the gun you are using. If the report or recoil on firing seems weak, or doesn't seem quite right, **CEASE FIRING IMMEDIATELY**, unload your firearm, and check to be sure that no obstruction has become lodged in the barrel. Never try to shoot out an obstruction!



5. BE SURE OF YOUR TARGET BEFORE YOU SHOOT.

Don't shoot unless you know exactly where your bullet is going to strike. Be sure of the bullet stop behind your target, even when dry-firing with an unloaded gun. If you are in the field hunting, do not fire at a movement or noise. Take the time to be absolutely certain of your target before you pull the trigger.

6. WEAR SHOOTING GLASSES AND HEARING PROTECTORS WHEN YOU SHOOT.

All shooters should wear protective shooting glasses and adequate hearing protectors when shooting. Exposure to shooting noise can damage hearing, and adequate eye protection when shooting is essential.



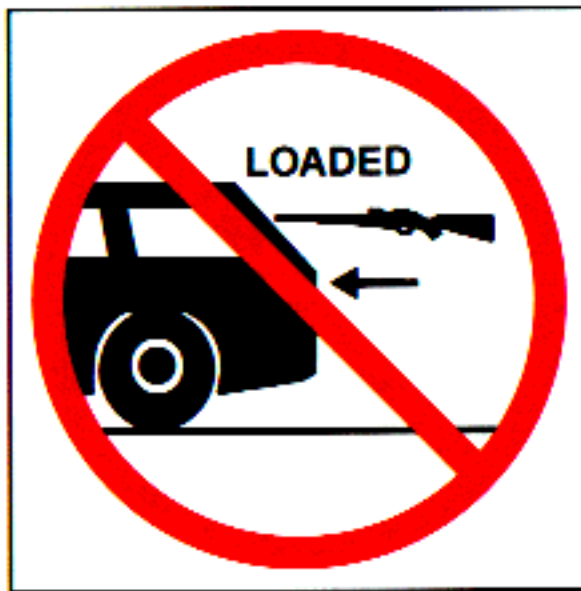
7. NEVER CLIMB A TREE OR FENCE WITH A LOADED FIREARM.

Put the firearm down carefully before climbing a fence, and unload it before climbing or descending a tree or jumping over a ditch or other obstruction. Never pull or push a loaded firearm toward yourself or another person. When in doubt, or whenever you are about to do anything awkward, unload your gun!



8. DON'T SHOOT AT A HARD SURFACE, OR AT WATER.

Bullets can glance off many surfaces like rocks or the surface of water and travel in unpredictable directions with considerable velocity.



9. NEVER TRANSPORT A LOADED FIREARM.

Firearms should always be unloaded before being placed in a vehicle. A suitable carrying case or scabbard should be used to carry an unloaded firearm to and from the shooting area.

10. AVOID ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES WHEN SHOOTING.

Don't drink until the day's shooting is over. Handling firearms while under the influence of alcohol in any form, or medications that could affect your judgement or co-ordination, constitutes a criminal disregard for the safety of others.



A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF AN EXTRAORDINARY ACHIEVEMENT: RUGER FIREARMS

One of the few American firearms manufacturers whose management has remained unchanged since starting in business, Sturm, Ruger & Company, Inc., had its beginning in a small machine shop occupying a rented frame building in Southport, Connecticut. In January, 1949, with an initial investment of only \$50,000 and an idea, William B. Ruger and Alexander M. Sturm started production of a .22 caliber autoloading pistol – a design which was so successful that it became the cornerstone upon which one of the most comprehensive lines of sporting firearms ever made in America was established. After Alex Sturm's death in 1951, William B. Ruger continued to direct the company alone and today, as Chairman of the Board, he is actively involved in the creative engineering of new products and continues to provide the leadership which has made this 50-year-old company a sound and successful enterprise.

Sturm, Ruger & Company, in this relatively short time, has established itself as a leading small arms design organization, developing a unique and broad line of fine quality sporting, military and police firearms to become one of the world's most famous producers of revolvers, pistols, rifles and shotguns. From 1949 thru 1999 Ruger craftsmen have built many millions of firearms.

During its five decades of growth and progress under the leadership of William B. Ruger, the company has developed a business philosophy and implemented policies which represent a constructive influence in the life of modern America. From the beginning, Sturm, Ruger & Company played a positive role in conservation efforts and has supported the interests of shooters through such groups as the National Rifle Association, National Shooting Sports Foundation, and many regional sportsmen's organizations. The company has always endeavored to market its firearms for constructive and recreational purposes, to emphasize the traditional aspects of shooting, to render meaningful public services and to encourage shooters in constructive and responsible participation in the shooting sports.

Today, Sturm, Ruger & Company is particularly mindful of those elements which have contributed to the creation of its success, and extends heartfelt thanks to its many loyal employees and customers.

A current catalog of Ruger firearms is available free upon request to Sturm, Ruger & Co., Inc., Southport, CT 06490.

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The Magnuson-Moss Act (Public Law 93-637) does not require any seller or manufacturer of a consumer product to give a written warranty. It does provide that if a written warranty is given, it must be designated as "limited" or as "full" and sets minimum standards for a "full" warranty. Sturm, Ruger & Company, Inc. has elected not to provide any written warranty, either "limited" or "full", rather than to attempt to comply with the provisions of the Magnuson-Moss Act and the regulations issued thereunder. There are certain implied warranties under state law with respect to sales of consumer goods. As the extent and interpretation of these implied warranties varies from state to state, you should refer to your state statutes. Sturm, Ruger & Company wishes to assure its customers of its continued interest in providing service to owners of Ruger firearms.



STURM, RUGER & Company, Inc.
Southport, Connecticut 06490 U.S.A.

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**A COPY OF THE INSTRUCTION MANUAL FOR ANY RUGER
FIREARM IS AVAILABLE FROM THE FACTORY FREE ON REQUEST.
THESE INSTRUCTION MANUALS CONTAIN IMPORTANT
WARNINGS WHICH MUST BE UNDERSTOOD
BEFORE USING THESE FIREARMS.**

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"SPEED-SIX", "SERVICE-SIX", "BEARCAT", "OLD ARMY", "10/22", "MINI-14", "MINI THIRTY",
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FULL AUTO



RUGER MINI-14 FULL AUTO CONVERSION MANUAL

Full Auto Ruger Mini-14 Conversion Manual

WARNING !

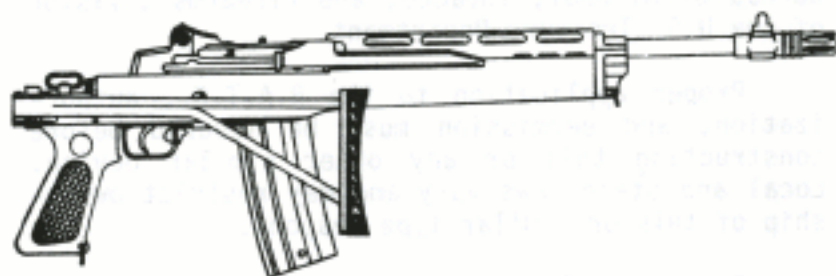
The legal construction and possession of a fully automatic weapon is controlled by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms division of the U.S. Treasury Department.

Proper application to the B.A.T.F., authorization, and permission must be secured before constructing this or any other similar device. Local and state laws vary and may restrict ownership of this or similar type weapons.

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Table Of Contents

| CONTENTS | PAGE |
|---|------|
| Introduction | 7 |
| Blueprint Index | 9 |
| Chapter 1 | |
| General Description And Mode Of Operation | |
| Semi Automatic | 13 |
| Chapter 2 | |
| General Description And Mode Of Operation | |
| Full Automatic | 21 |
| Chapter 3 | |
| Modifications To Be Made To Weapon | 29 |
| Chapter 4 | |
| New Parts To Be Manufactured | 39 |
| Chapter 5 | |
| Material For Construction | 51 |



Introduction

The purpose of this manual is to provide the necessary blueprints and manufacturing information for conversion of the semi-automatic civilian version, RUGER MINI-14 into a fully automatic weapon capable of firing multiple bursts, being fully controlled by the firer.

The modification will be fully described later, but basically consists of alterations to the receiver, stock, and a sear group, and also the manufacturing of a disconnecter assembly. The weapon can be converted to fire fully automatic or be restored back to semi-automatic in little more time than it takes to field strip it. This conversion does not provide selective fire capability. It is very reliable and rugged due to its design and manufacture.

This manual presents the necessary data that would be required by a machinist or gunsmith to complete all modifications to the gun and to manufacture the required components. Engineers design weapons such as this with a great deal of care, and for successful operation care must also be exercised in the manufacturing procedures to be explained regarding this conversion.

Blueprint Index

1. OPERATING SEQUENCE - SEMI AUTOMATIC

A. Hammer cocked, engaged with trigger sear.

B. Trigger is depressed releasing hammer to strike the firing pin and detonate the cartridge. Secondary sear moves forward slightly.

C. The trigger is still depressed. The slide and bolt have cycled rearward causing the hammer to be forced rearward and engage the secondary sear.

D. The slide and bolt have cycled forward stripping a cartridge from the magazine. The trigger is released and the secondary sear releases the hammer as the trigger sear engages and holds the hammer, ready for the next firing cycle.

2. OPERATING SEQUENCE - FULL AUTOMATIC

A. Hammer cocked, engaged with trigger sear. The disconnecter assembly is shown in position.

B. The trigger is depressed releasing the



hammer to fire the cartridge.

C. With the trigger still depressed, the slide and bolt have cycled rearward forcing the hammer to engage the secondary sear which had previously moved forward slightly as the slide unlocked the bolt and moved rearward.

D. The slide and bolt move forward under recoil spring pressure. Just before the slide stops it makes contact with the tripping lever, forcing it forward. As the tripping lever pivots the disconnecter forces the secondary sear rearward and releases the hammer to fire another cartridge.

E. The trigger is released allowing the hammer to engage the trigger sear. The firer has only to depress the trigger to resume automatic fire.

3. PARTS TO MODIFY

- A. Receiver
- B. Slide
- C. Secondary Sear
- D. Stock

4. PARTS TO BE MANUFACTURED

- A. Screw-Pivot, Tripping Lever
- B. Tripping Lever
- C. Bushing, Tripping Lever

D. Disconnecter

E. Pin-Disconnecter and Tripping Lever Assembly

F. Pin-Disconnecter, Secondary Sear Engagement

G. Clip-Retaining-Disconnecter Pin

H. Fixtrue-For holding secondary sear while machining.

General Description And Mode Of Operation—Semi Automatic

SPECIFICATIONS

The RUGER MINI-14 rifle is a gas operated, semi-automatic firearm chambered for the .223 (5.56mm) caliber U.S. military and commercially manufactured cartridges. It is box magazine fed with magazines available to hold 5, 10, 20, 30, and 40 rounds each. A 75 round rotary drum magazine is also available.

The MINI-14 takes its basic mechanical properties from the U.S. military Garand family of weapons, somewhat resembling a scaled-down M-14 externally. The internal parts of the MINI-14 have had several minor changes from the military M-14 rifle.

Hardened chrome molybdenum steel is used in the breech and firing mechanisms. Spring reliability is provided through the use of music wire coil springs.

The MINI-14 has become very popular since its introduction in 1972. Many law enforcement agencies and some governments are choosing the MINI-14 for specialized and general applications.

One of the contributing factors to its popularity is its reasonable cost. 1982 prices



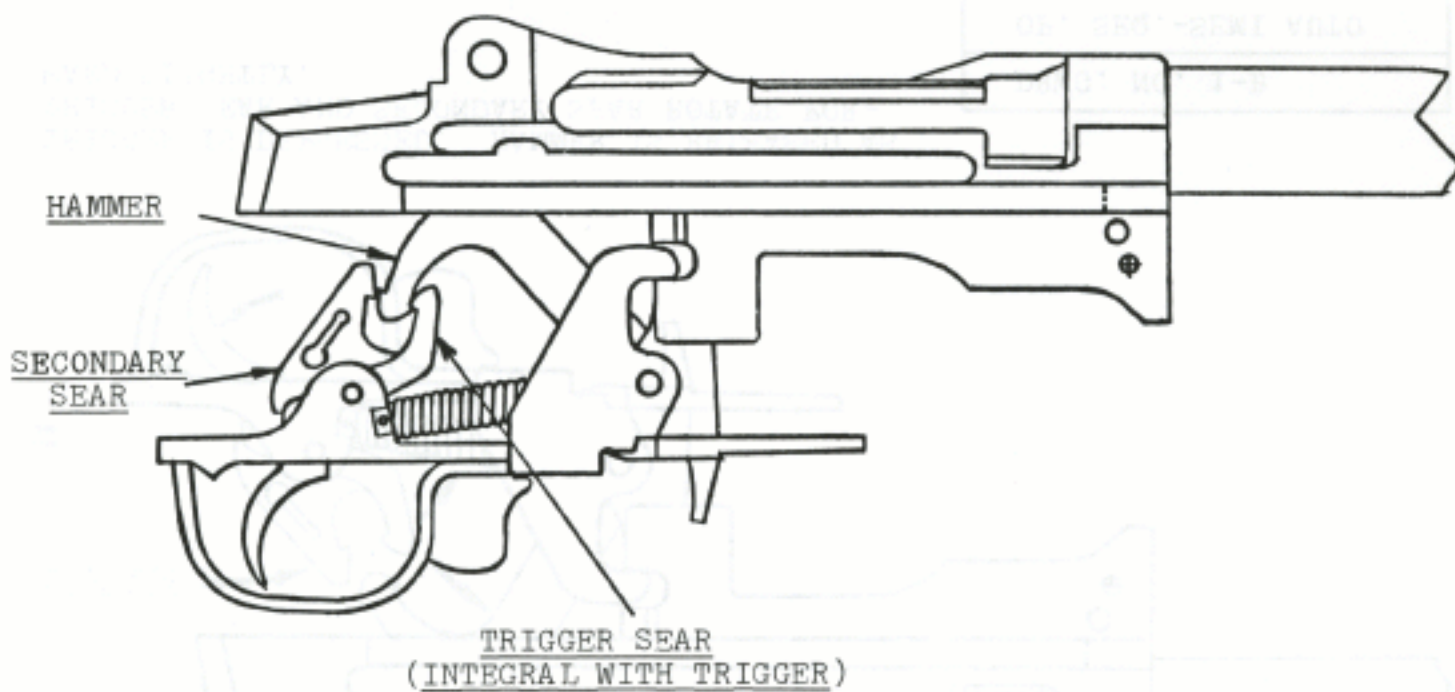
of approximately \$285.00 for the blue version and \$350.00 for the stainless gun make it a good investment. Compared to the approximate \$540.00 required for a Colt AR-15 and an extra \$100.00 to \$150.00 for the parts to convert it to full auto, the RUGER is a practical choice for many people with inflation riddled budgets.

OPERATION

The semi-automatic mode of operation consists of the following steps:

1. The firer inserts a loaded magazine into the rifle.
2. The slide is then pulled rearward until it stops, and then is released sharply thereby allowing the bolt, propelled forward under recoil spring tension, to strip a live round from the magazine and chamber it during forward movement. As the bolt face contacts the breech of the barrel, a camming surface in the slide rotates the bolt forcing two locking lugs into matching recesses in the receiver. This will prevent the bolt from moving rearward during the initial high pressure following detonation of the cartridge. At this point, the hammer is cocked and held back by an engagement between the sear notch on the trigger and the hammer. (See drawing # 1A)
3. With the safety having been moved forward to "off", the firer then depresses the trigger which disengages the hammer from the trigger sear. In this same motion of the trigger,

the secondary sear moves forward slightly. The hammer, under pressure from the hammer spring, is propelled forward, striking the firing pin and detonating the cartridge. (See drawing # 1B) The bolt will stay closed and locked until the chambered pressure drops to a safe level, and until a small amount of gas is vented from the barrel through the gas block blowing against the front of the slide with enough pressure to unlock the bolt (by reversing the camming action). The slide will then move rearward, carrying with it the bolt which extracts the spent cartridge and ejects it. The bottom of the bolt contacts and forces the hammer rearwards until it engages the secondary sear which will hold the hammer back. (See drawing # 1C) As the recoil spring compression overtakes the recoil inertia, the slide will reverse and move forward, carrying the bolt which again strips a live cartridge from the magazine and forces it into the chamber. When the trigger is released, the sear engagement with the hammer will change. The trigger sear engages the hammer just before the secondary sear disengages from the hammer and moves rearward to its original position. By this time the bolt is locked into the receiver again and pressure applied to the trigger will again release the hammer to fire the cartridge and repeat the cycle.

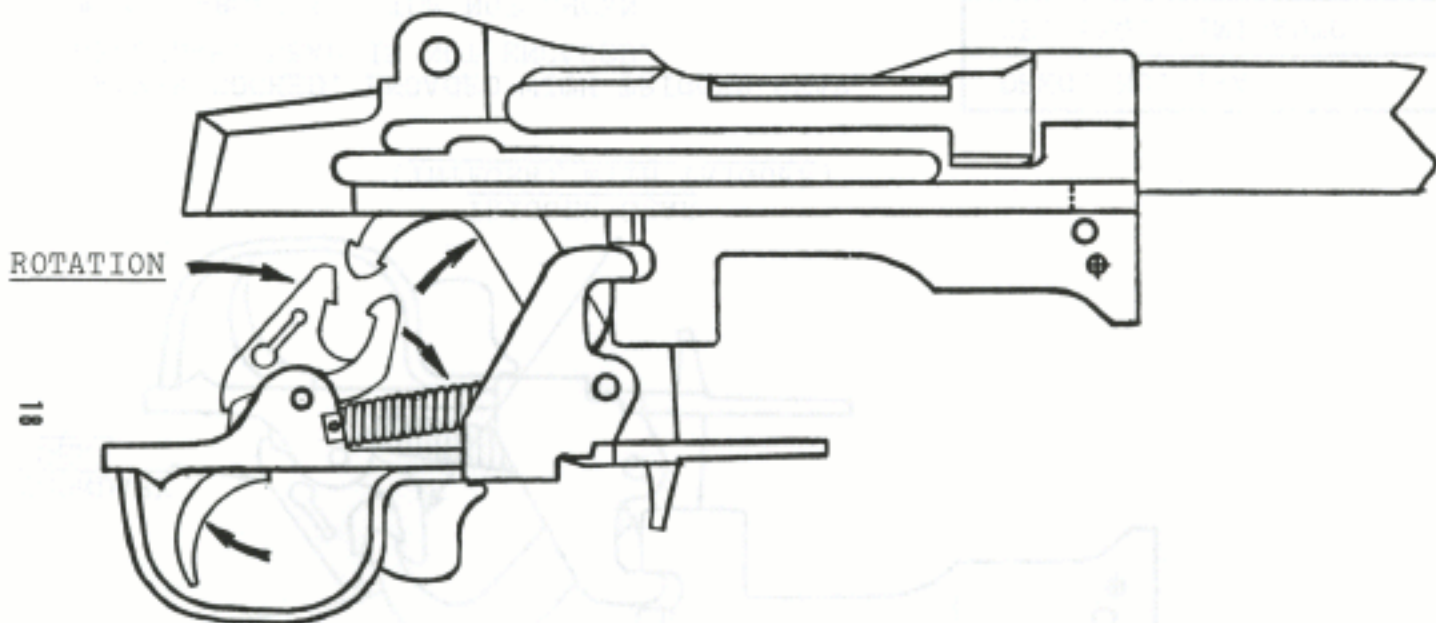


HAMMER COCKED, ENGAGED WITH TRIGGER SEAR.
SECONDARY SEAR IS NOT ENGAGED.

* NOTE-BOLT & SLIDE NOT SHOWN

DRWG. NO. 1-A

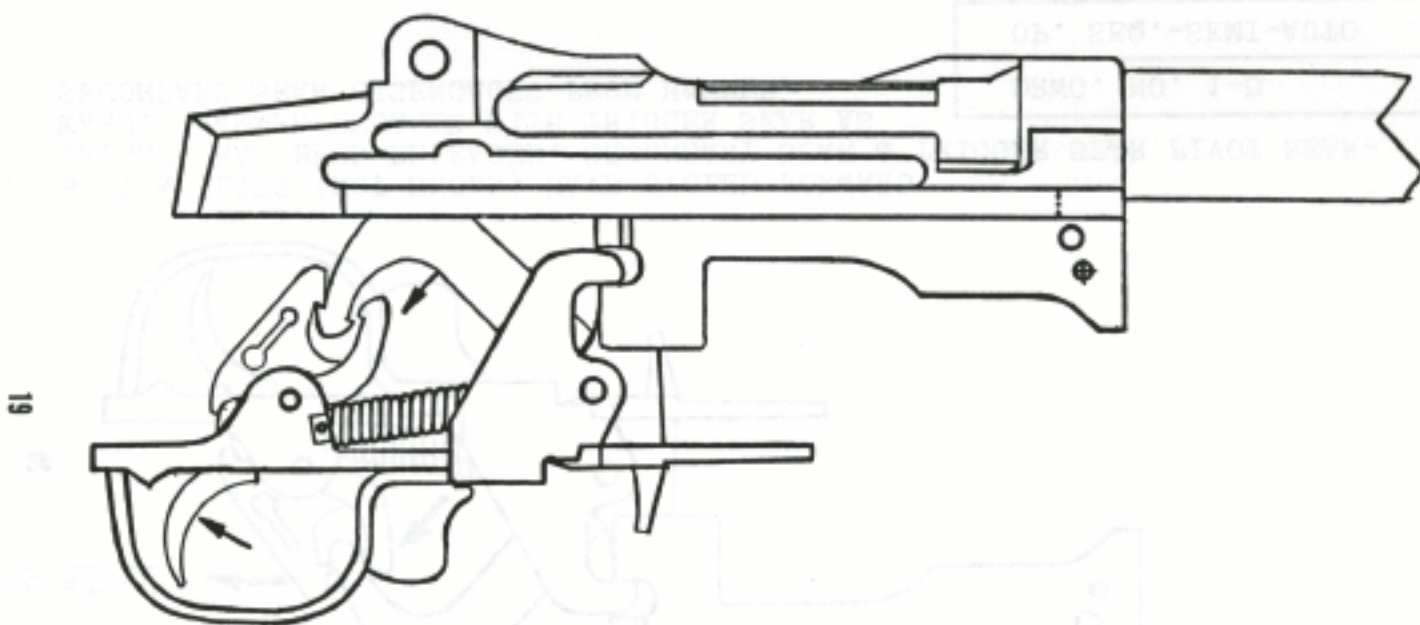
OP. SEQ. SEMI-AUTO



TRIGGER IS DEPRESSED. HAMMER IS RELEASED AS TRIGGER SEAR AND SECONDARY SEAR ROTATE FORWARD SLIGHTLY.

DRWG. NO. 1-B

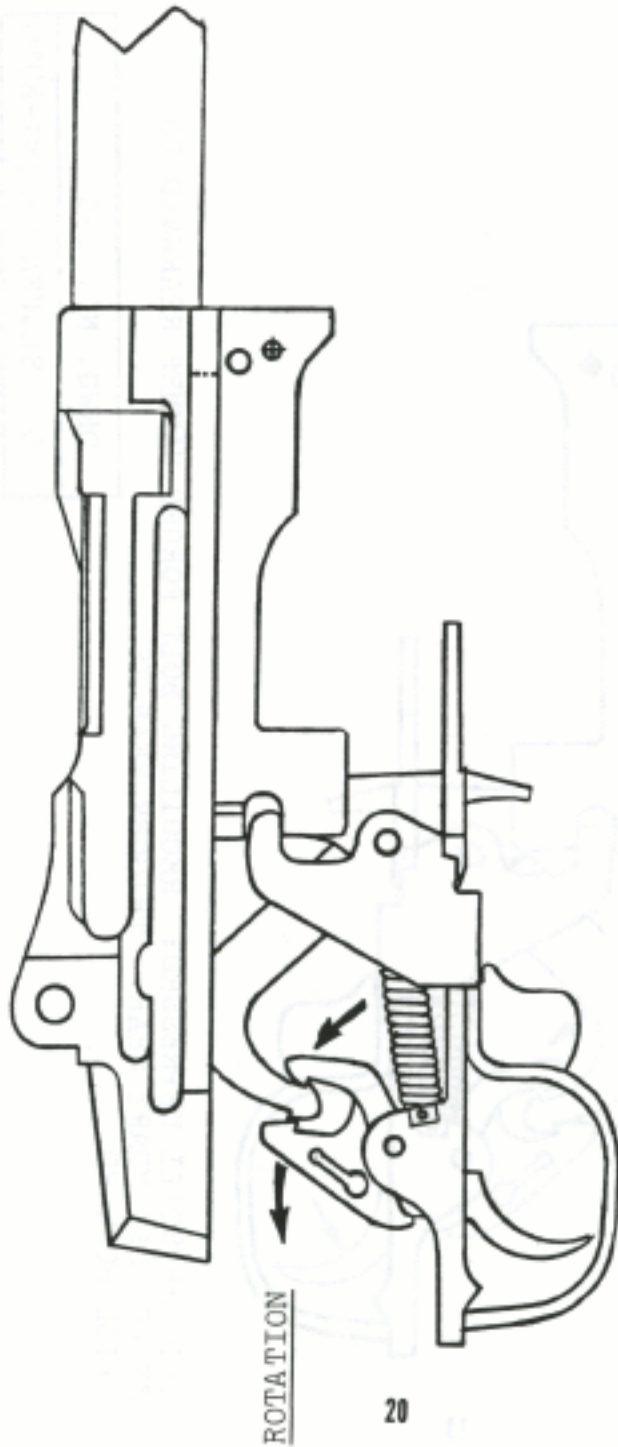
OP. SEQ.-SEMI AUTO



TRIGGER STILL DEPRESSED: RECOILING BOLT FORCED HAMMER REARWARD TO ENGAGE SECONDARY SEAR. TRIGGER SEAR IS STILL FORWARD.

DRWG. NO. 1-C

OP. SEQUENCE-SEMI-AUTO



1. BOLT & SLIDE (NOT SHOWN) HAVE CYCLED FORWARD.
2. TRIGGER HAS BEEN RELEASED, SECONDARY SEAR & TRIGGER SEAR PIVOT REARWARD. HAMMER ENGAGES WITH TRIGGER SEAR AS SECONDARY SEAR DISENGAGES FROM HAMMER.

DRWG. NO. 1-D

OP. SEQ. -SEMI-AUTO

2

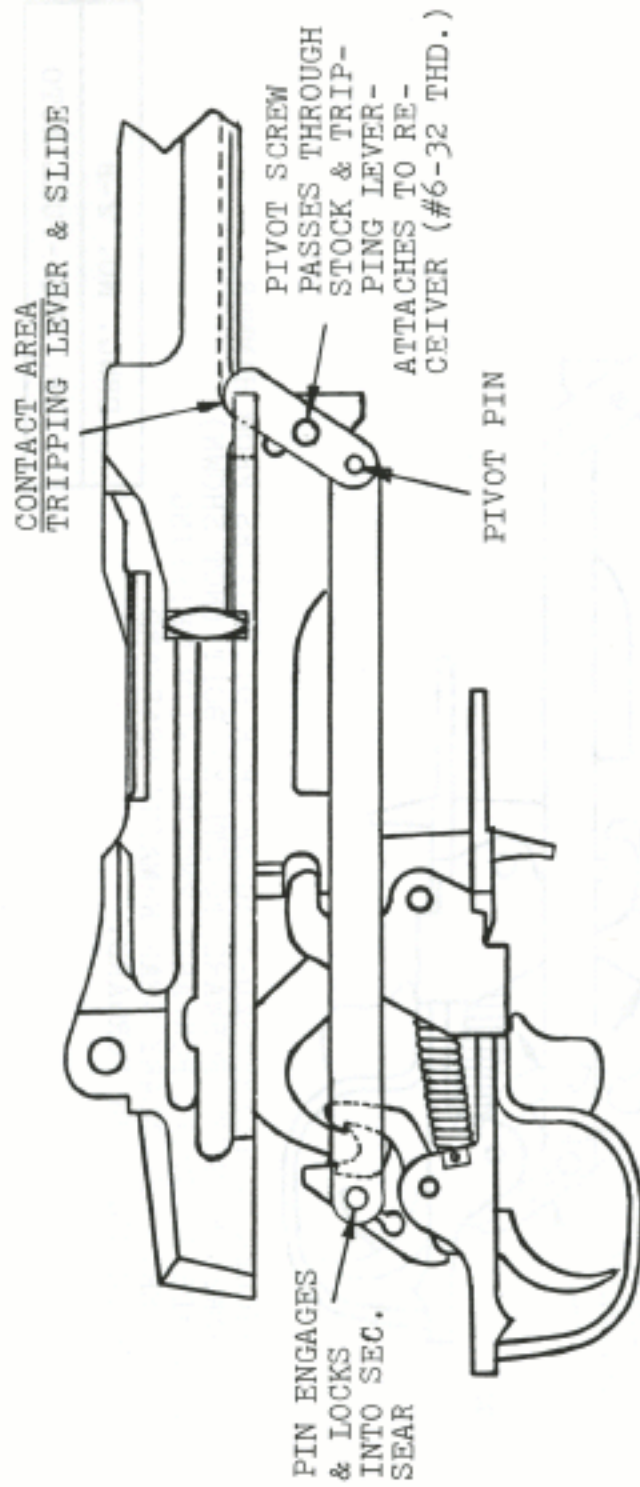
General Description And Mode Of Operation - Full Automatic

Before getting into the description of operation in the full-automatic mode, please refer to drawing # 2A which shows an overlay of disconnecter assembly required for this conversion. This will help the reader better understand the sequence of operation.

When the trigger is depressed, the trigger sear and hammer disengage, allowing the hammer to strike the firing pin and detonate the cartridge. The slide unlocks the bolt and recoils backwards, extracting the spent cartridge. The firer still has the trigger depressed. The hammer is caught and held back by the secondary sear as the bolt completes its rearward travel. (See drawing # 2C) Recoil spring pressure reverses the bolt travel which will then strip a live cartridge from the magazine and begin to chamber it. As the cartridge is fully chambered and as the bolt starts to rotate to lock, the slide is still not fully closed. It is at this time that it contacts a tripping lever and forces it forward. This forward movement of the tripping lever produces a rearward movement of the disconnecter which is attached to the secondary sear. This movement forces the secondary sear rearward, releasing the hammer to strike the firing pin again. During the time necessary for the second-

21

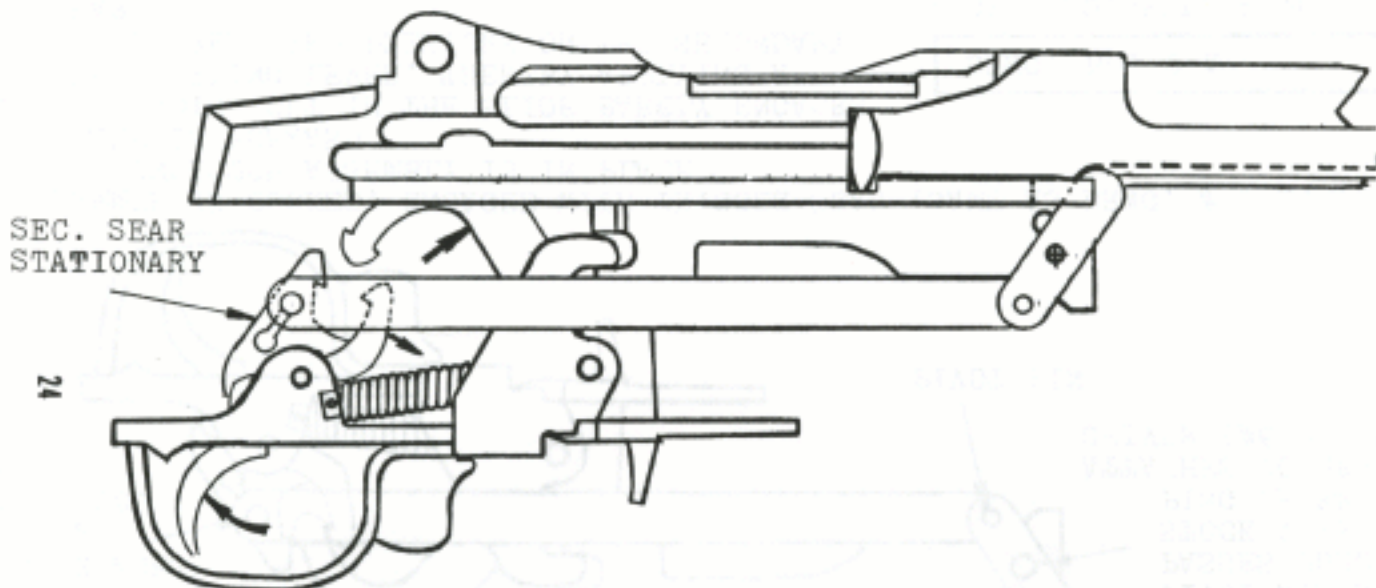
dary sear to disengage and for the hammer to strike the firing pin, the slide will have reached its furthestmost forward travel and the bolt will be fully locked, ensuring safety to the firer. (See drawing # 20) This firing sequence will repeat as long as the trigger is depressed and as long as cartridges are in the magazine. When the trigger is released, the trigger sear will engage and hold the hammer back in the cocked position. Applied pressure by the firer to the trigger will resume automatic firing.



1. HAMMER IS COCKED, ENGAGED WITH TRIGGER SEAR (SAME AS DRWG. # 1-A)
2. DISCONNECTOR ASSEMBLY IS IN PLACE
3. SLIDE IS FORWARD
4. THE RADIUS CUT IN THE SLIDE BARELY ENGAGES THE TRIPPING LEVER, THEREBY APPLYING A SLIGHT REARWARD PRESSURE ON THE SECONDARY SEAR

DRWG. NO. 2-A

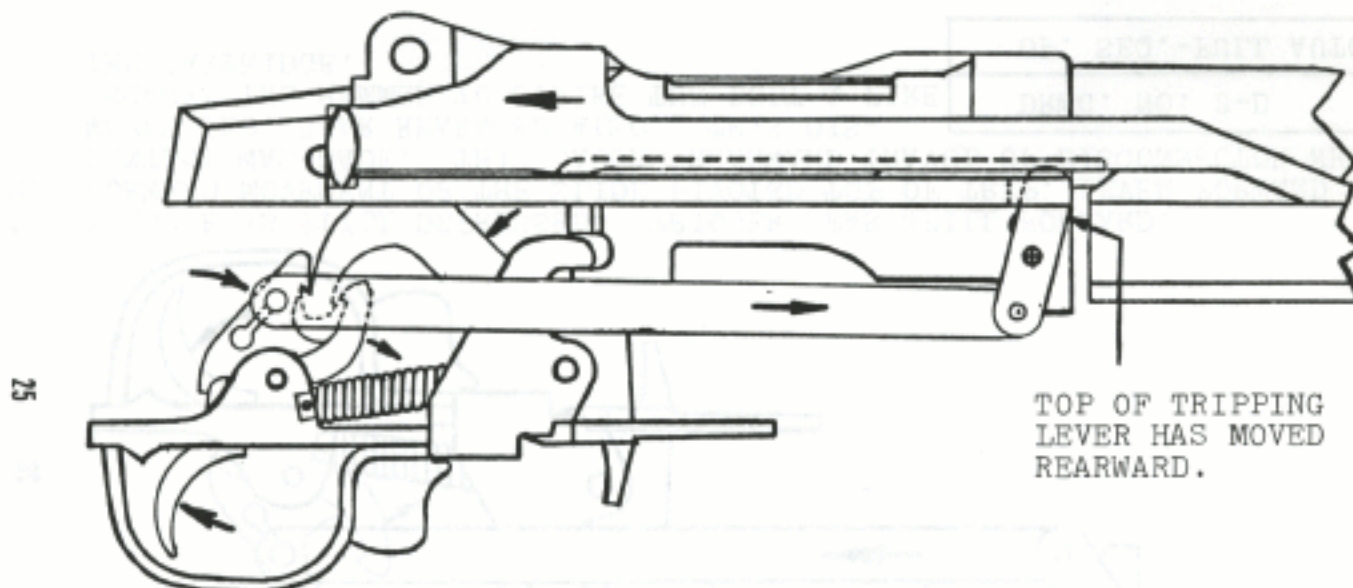
OP. SEQ. - FULL-AUTO



1. TRIGGER IS DEPRESSED-TRIGGER SEAR DISENGAGES FROM HAMMER.
2. HAMMER ROTATES FORWARD TO STRIKE BOLT. (NOT SHOWN)
3. SLIDE IS STILL FORWARD, ENGAGED WITH TRIPPING LEVER. SECONDARY SEAR REMAINS REARWARD WHILE SLIDE IS FORWARD.

DRWG. NO. 2-B

OP. SEQ.-FULL AUTO



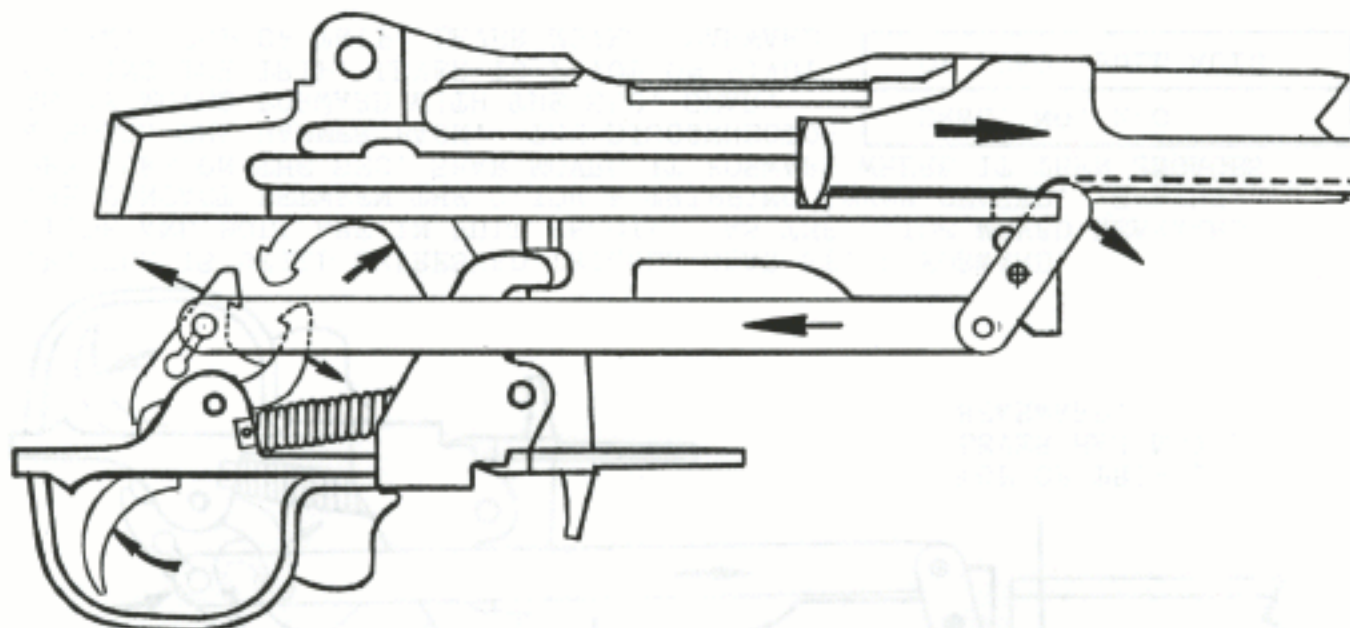
TOP OF TRIPPING
LEVER HAS MOVED
REARWARD.

1. TRIGGER IS STILL DEPRESSED-TRIGGER SEAR STILL FORWARD.
2. SLIDE AND BOLT ARE IN FULL RECOIL. AS THE SLIDE MOVED REARWARD, THE CONTACT BETWEEN THE SLIDE & TRIPPING LEVER CEASED. SPRING PRESSURE ON THE SEC. SEAR MOVED IT FORWARD WHERE IT THEN ENGAGES & HOLDS THE HAMMER BACK. THE DISCONNECTOR ASS'Y MOVED FORWARD WITH THE SEC. SEAR, CAUSING THE TRIP. LEVER TO PIVOT ON PIVOT SCREW. TOP OF TRIP. LEVER MOVES REARWARD.

DRWG. NO. 2-C

OP. SEQ.-FULL AUTO

26

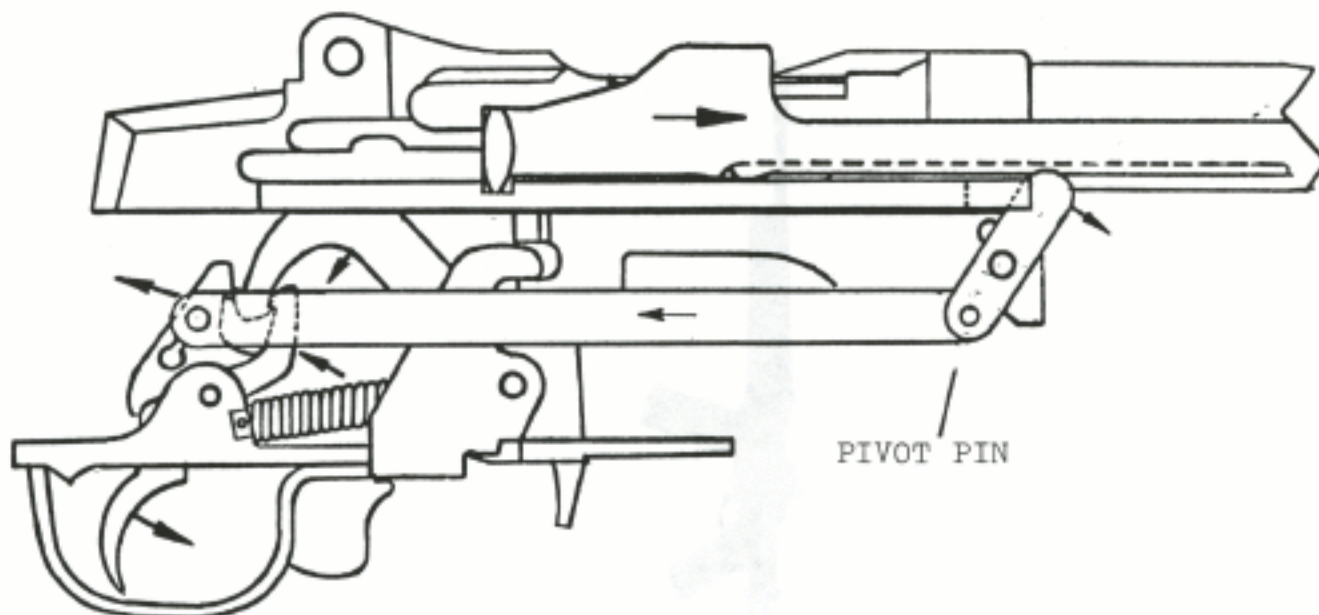


1. TRIGGER IS STILL DEPRESSED. TRIGGER SEAR STILL FORWARD.
2. FORWARD MOVEMENT OF THE SLIDE PIVOTED TOP OF TRIP. LEVER FORWARD AS CONTACT WAS MADE. THIS CAUSES REARWARD TRAVEL OF DISCONNECTOR WHICH MOVES SEC. SEAR REARWARD ALSO. THIS DIS-ENGAGES THE HAMMER TO STRIKE THE BOLT & FIRE THE CARTRIDGE.

DRWG. NO. 2-D

OP. SEQ.-FULL AUTO

27



PIVOT PIN

THE SLIDE AND BOLT ARE MOVING FORWARD-FEEDING A LIVE CARTRIDGE INTO THE CHAMBER. THE TRIGGER HAS BEEN RELEASED, CAUSING THE TRIGGER SEAR TO ENGAGE & HOLD THE HAMMER AS THE SEC. SEAR DIS-ENGAGES. REARWARD PRESSURE APPLIED TO THE TRIGGER WILL RESUME FULL AUTO FIRE.

DRWG. NO. 2-E

OP. SEQ.-FULL AUTO

Modifications To Be Made To Weapon

1. Receiver - Drawing # 3A
 - A. Machine lug off of lower right side of receiver flush with adjoining surface as indicated in the drawing. This is required to provide clearance for the operation of the disconnect or assembly.
 - B. A slot is machined into the upper flange as indicated. This provides clearance for the tripping lever which will extend through this flange.
 - C. A # 6-32 threaded hole is machined into the receiver as indicated for attachment of the Disconnect assembly with the pivot screw.
2. Slide - Drawing # 3B

A single cut is made into the slide as indicated on the drawing. This will provide clearance for the top of the tripping lever, and also establish a contact point which the tripping lever engages during the forward movement of the slide.



3. Secondary Sear - Drawing # 3C

The secondary sear is machined in such a manner as to provide an easy and quick method of assembling the Disconnecter-Secondary Sear Pin to the Secondary Sear. The pin is inserted through the large hole in the secondary sear until the small diameter of the pin matches the slot in the secondary sear. Slide the pin over in the slot until the smaller of the two holes is reached, and then pull the pin out until it firmly locks with the secondary sear. The plastic retaining clip can then be attached to the small diameter of the pin to prevent the pin and sear from accidentally coming apart. Use the fixture previously described when machining this part.

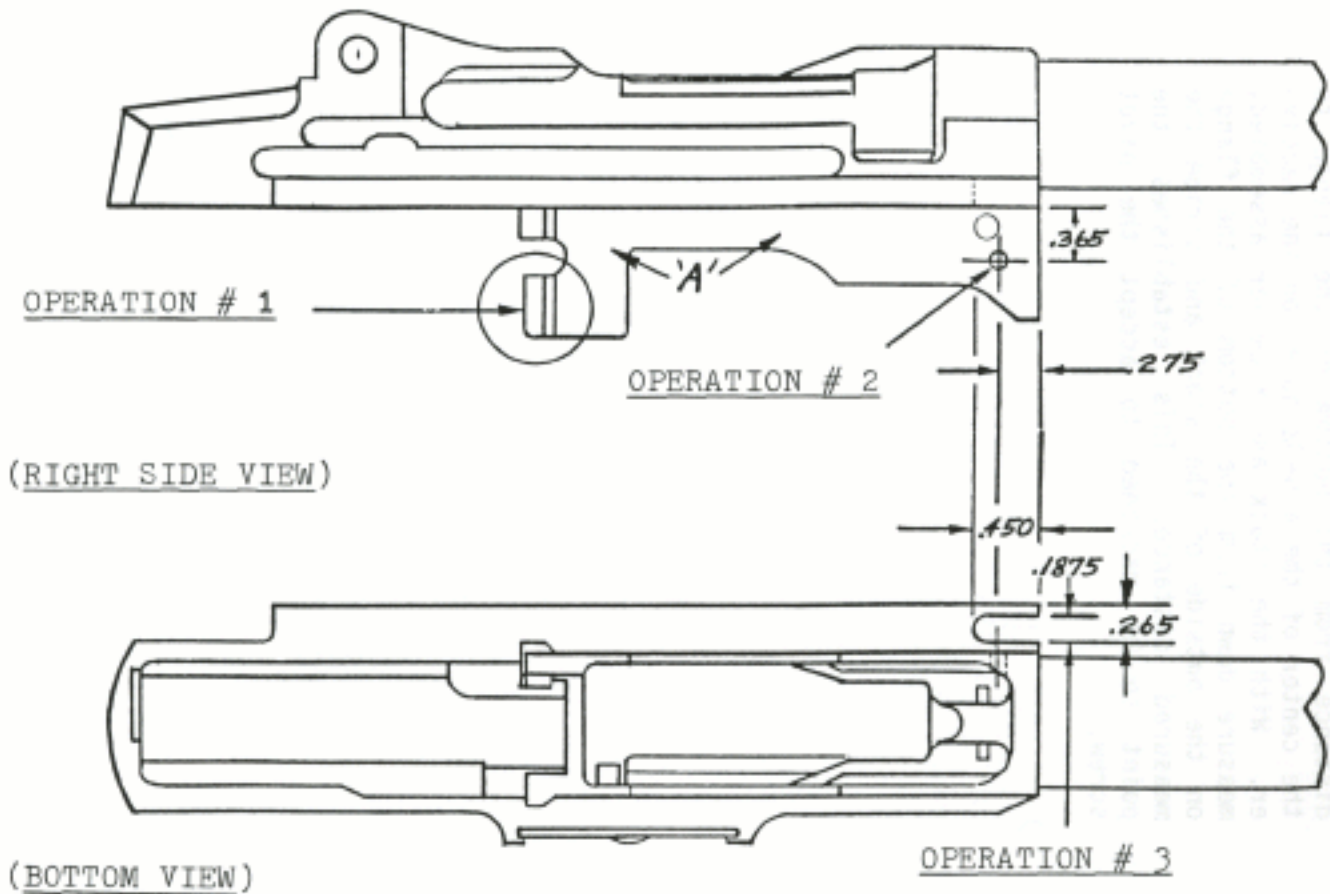
distance from the bottom of the flange to the center of the # 6-32 hole, on the receiver. With the stock and receiver assembled, measure down from the bottom of the flange on the outside of the stock and scribe the measured distance. This establishes the point to be machined to accept the pivot screw.

4. Stock - Drawing # 3D

The stock must be machined to provide clearance for the disconnecter assembly. The tolerance for these cuts are not critical, as long as adequate clearance is provided. However, the location of the pivot screw hole should be matched as closely as possible with the # 6-32 threaded hole in the receiver. This can be determined by scribing a vertical line on the receiver through the center line of the # 6-32 hole up onto the side of the flange. With the receiver in the stock, this line can be transferred back down on the outside of the stock to establish its vertical centerline. The horizontal centerline can be located by measuring the



32



(RIGHT SIDE VIEW)

(BOTTOM VIEW)

OPERATION # 3

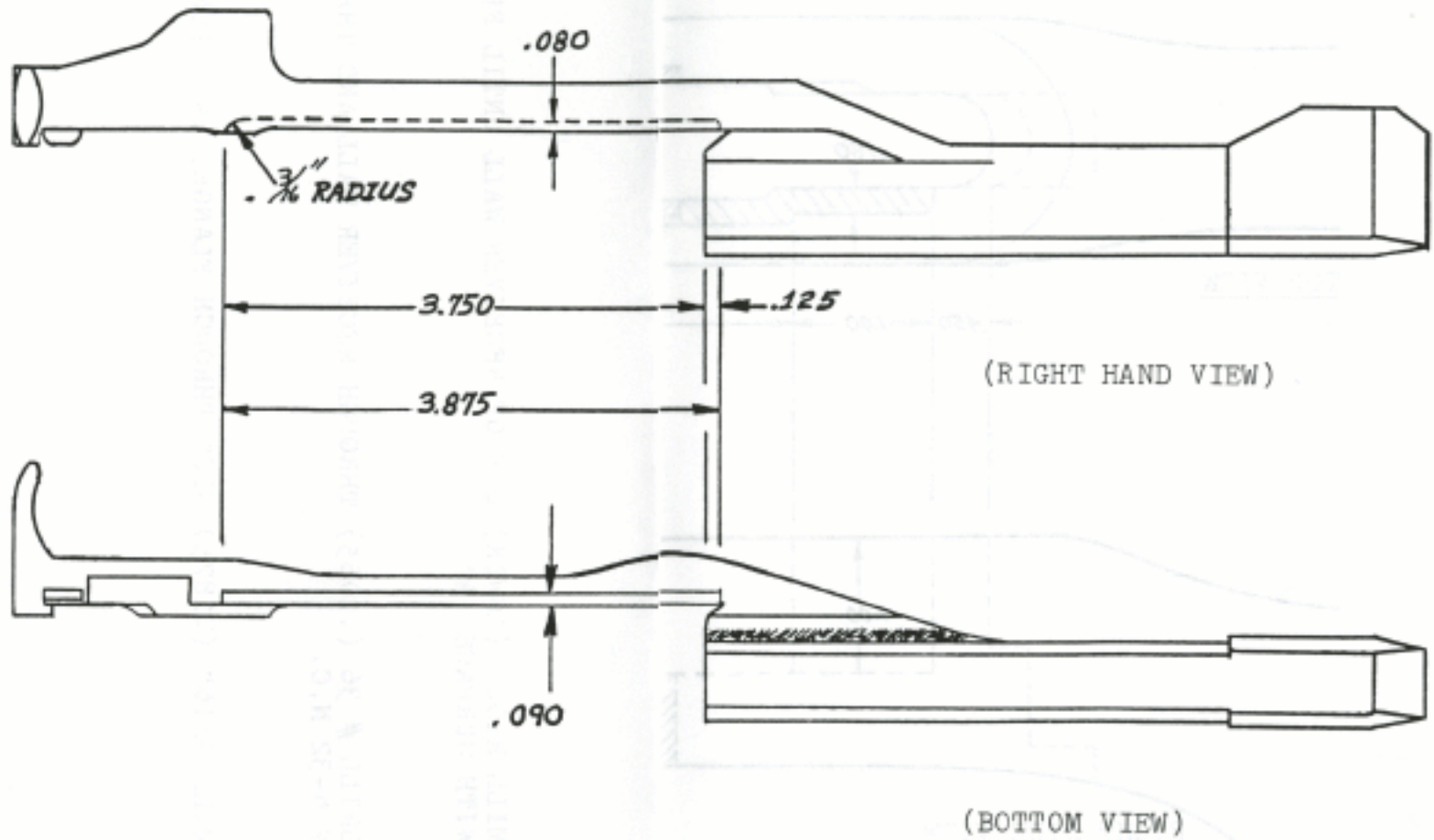
OPERATION # 1 - MILL RIDGE (LOWER) OFF OF RECEIVER WALL UNTIL FLUSH WITH SURFACE 'A'

OPERATION # 2 - DRILL # 36 (.1065) THROUGH RECEIVER WALL AND THREAD # 6-32 N.C.



33

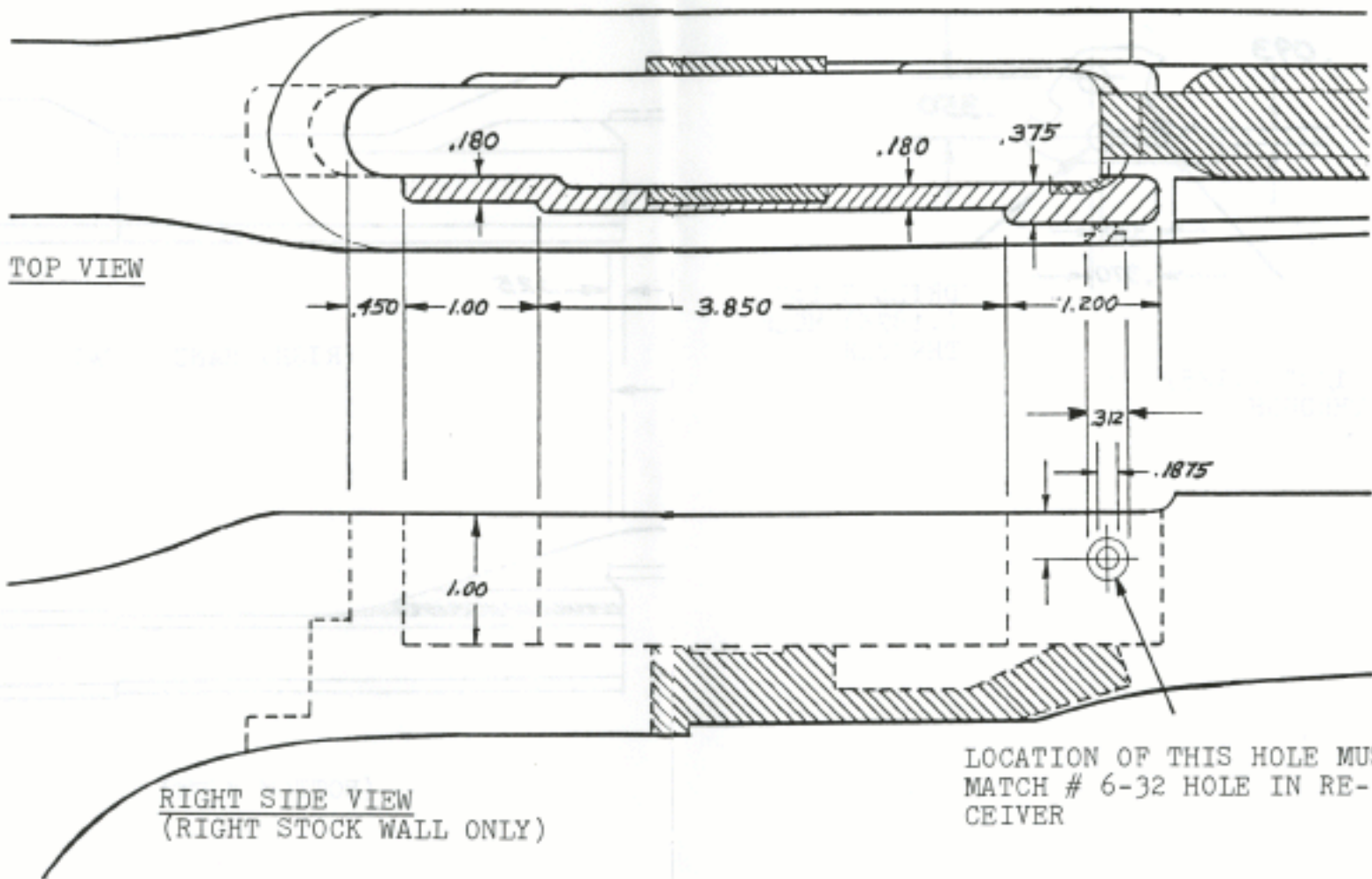
OPERATION # 3 - MILL $3/16$ " (.1875) SLOT THROUGH FLANGE, .450 LONG

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|-------------------|---------------|
| RECEIVER-MODIFIED | |
| FULL SCALE | DRWG. NO. 3-A |



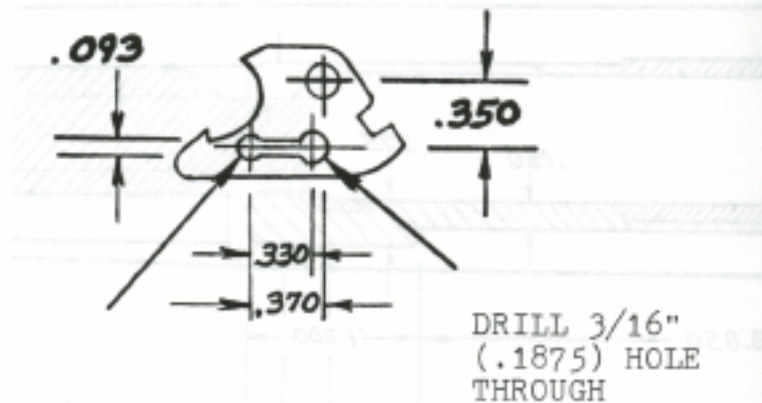
| | |
|----------------|---------------|
| SLIDE-MODIFIED | |
| FULL SCALE | DRWG. NO. 3-B |

-  SHADED AREA REPRESENTS MODIFIED PORTION OF STOCK
-  DIAGONAL LINES REPRESENT STEEL STOCK LINER



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| STOCK ASSEMBLY | |
| FULL SCALE | DRWG. NO. 3-D |

MILL SLOT .093 WIDE BETWEEN 1/8" HOLE
AND 3/16" HOLE - ON CENTER LINE



DRILL 1/8" (.125)
HOLE THROUGH

DRILL 3/16"
(.1875) HOLE
THROUGH

4

New Parts To Be Manufactured

1. Screw-Pivot, Tripping Lever - Drawing # 4A

This screw will act as a pivot point for the tripping lever. It is designed with a shoulder that will bottom out against the receiver when installed. This will prevent binding between the tripping lever and the receiver.

2. Tripping Lever - Drawing # 4B

The top of this lever will contact a portion of the slide each time the gun cycles. By means of a pivot in the center of the lever, the forward movement at the top of the lever causes the bottom of the tripping lever to move rearwards. It is by this action that rearward movement is provided to disengage the secondary sear during each cycle of the slide.

3. Bushing, Tripping Lever - Drawing # 4C

This bushing is permanently attached to the tripping lever by flaring the small end after inserting it into the lever. It

| | |
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| SECONDARY SEAR | |
| FULL SCALE | DRWG. NO. 3-C |

is through this part that the pivot screw mounts the lever to the receiver.

4. Disconnecter - Drawing # 4D

This is the linkage through which the rearward movement of the tripping lever is transferred to the secondary sear.

5. Pin-Disconnecter and Tripping Lever - Drawing # 4E

The pin attaches the Disconnecter to the Tripping Lever. It also acts as a pivot for the two parts. The pin is flared on both ends when installed to prevent the disconnecter and tripping lever from coming apart.

6. Pin-Disconnecter, Secondary Sear Engagement - Drawing # 4F

This pin is permanently attached to the disconnecter and its purpose is to engage the secondary sear. When rearward movement is applied to the disconnecter, the secondary sear is also moved rearward.

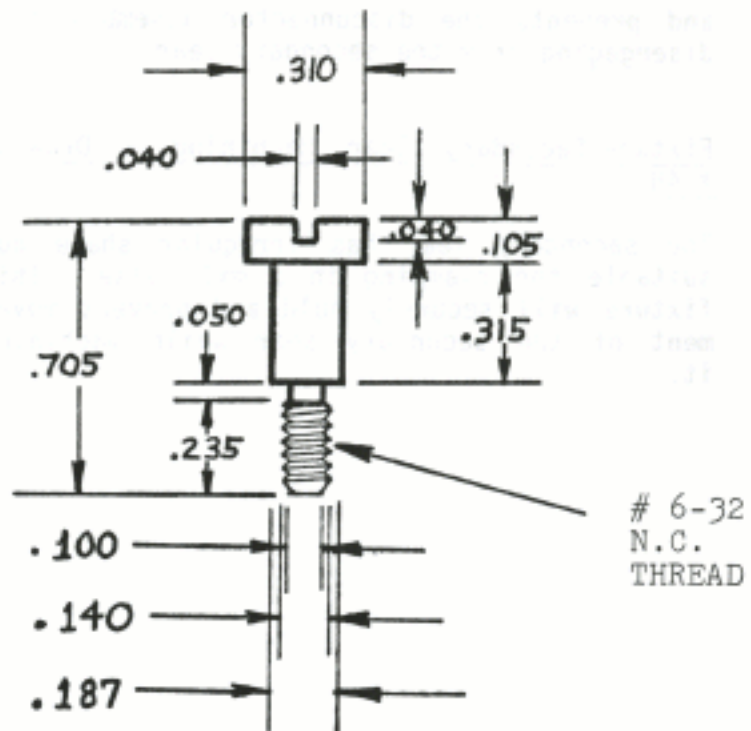
7. Clip-Retaining, Disconnecter Pin - Drawing # 4G

The plastic clip attaches to the small diameter of the disconnecter secondary sear pin,

and prevents the disconnecter assembly from disengaging from the secondary sear.

8. Fixture-Secondary Sear Machining - Drawing # 4H

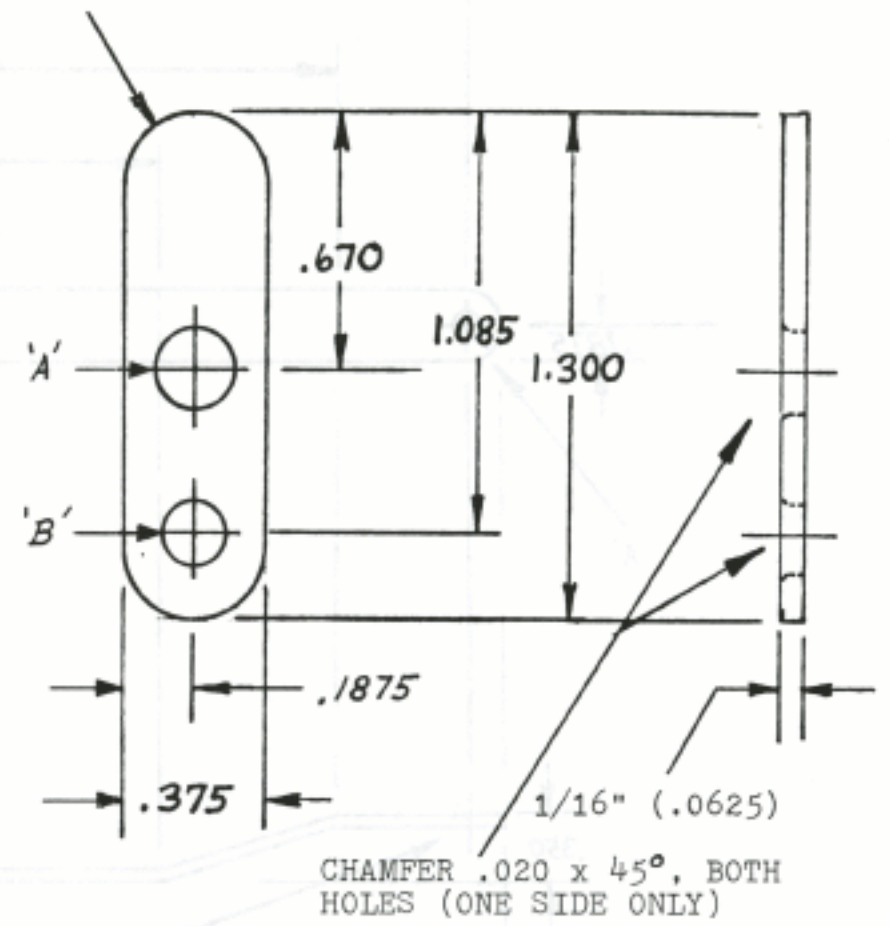
The secondary sear has irregular shape not suitable for clamping in a mill vise. This fixture will securely hold and prevent movement of the secondary sear while machining it.



42

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| SCREW-PIVOT | |
| SCALE 2X | DRWG. NO. 4-A |

3/16" RADIUS - BOTH ENDS

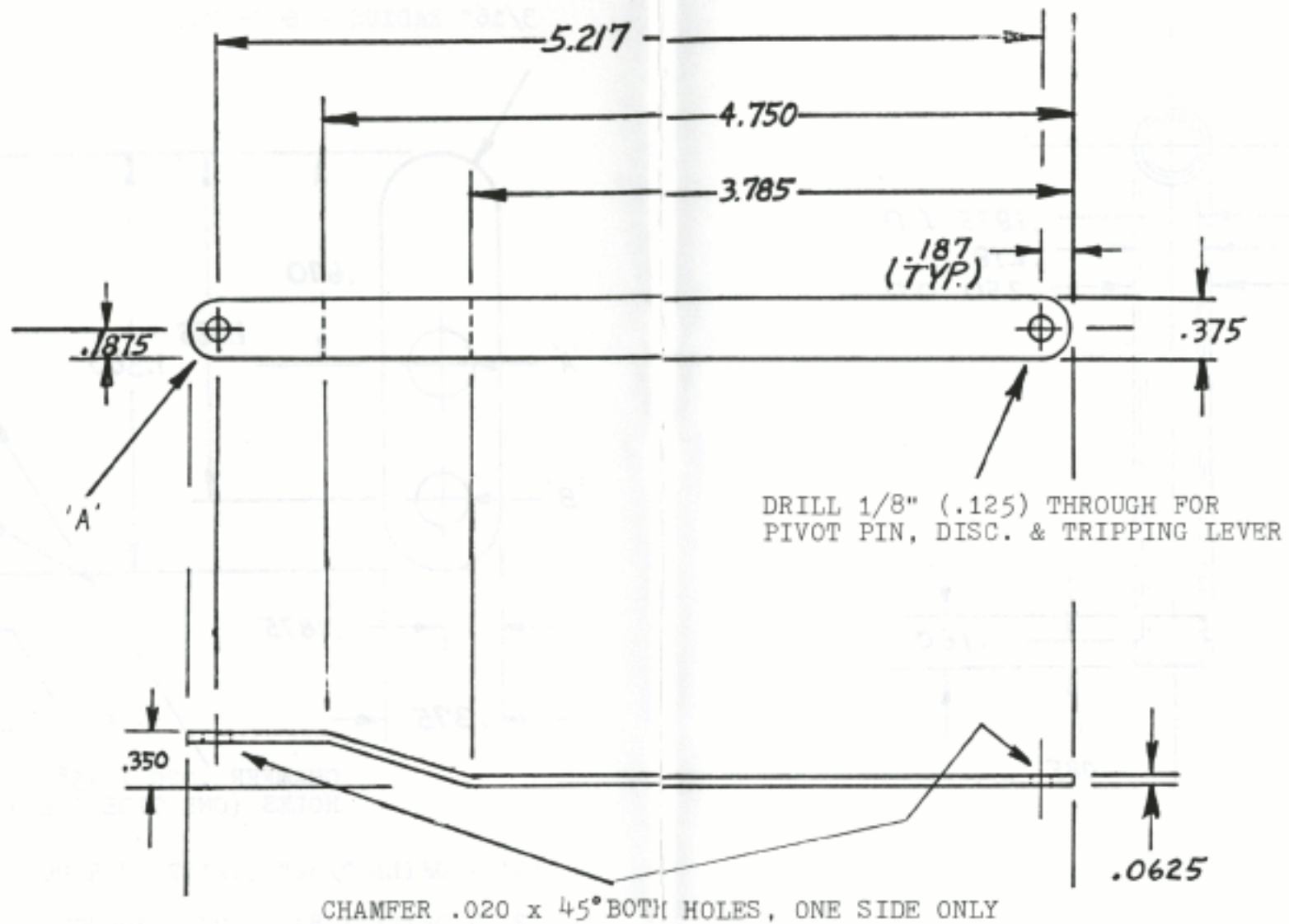


'A' - DRILL 7/32" (.2187) THROUGH

'B' - DRILL 1/8" (.125) THROUGH

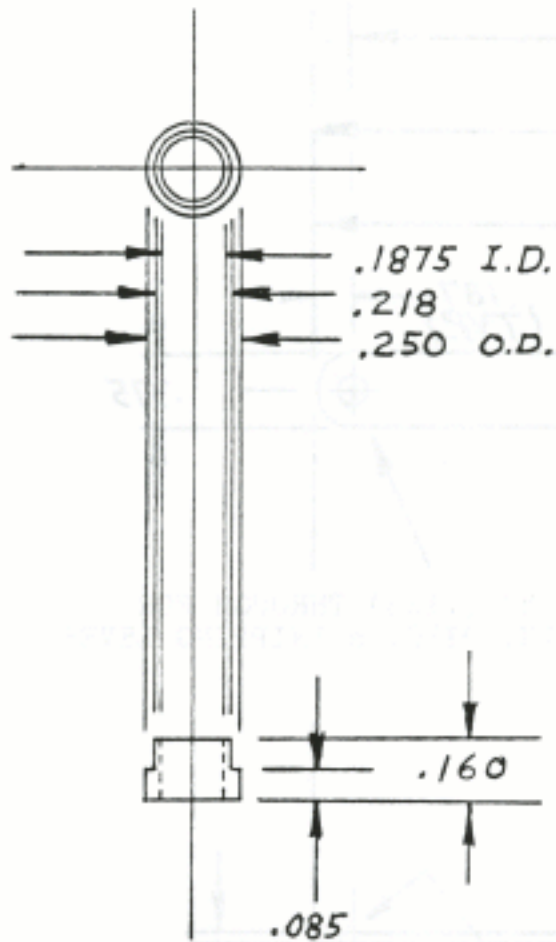
43

| | |
|----------------|---------------|
| TRIPPING LEVER | |
| SCALE 2X | DRWG. NO. 4-B |



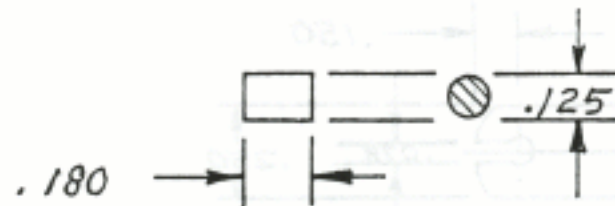
'A' - DRILL 11/64" (.1718) THROUGH FOR SECONDARY SEAR ENGAGEMENT PIN

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| DISCONNECTOR | |
| FULL SCALE | DRWG. NO. 4-D |



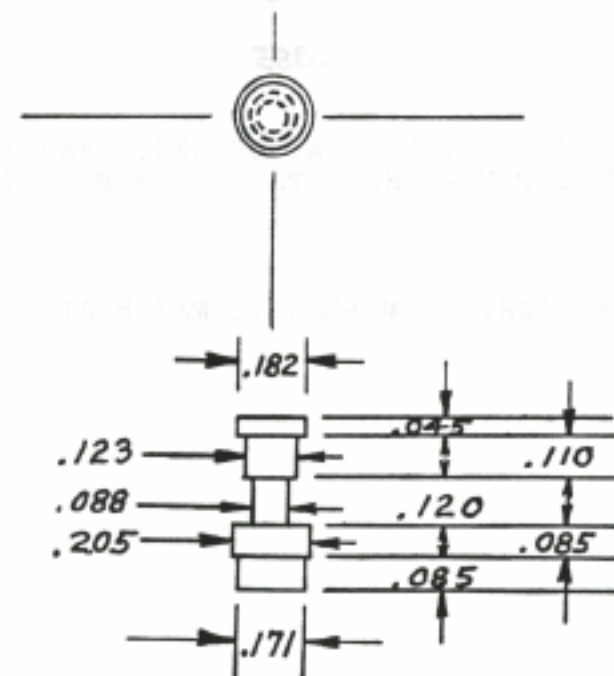
| | |
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| BUSHING - TRIPPING LEVER | |
| SCALE 2X | DRWG. NO. 4-C |

46



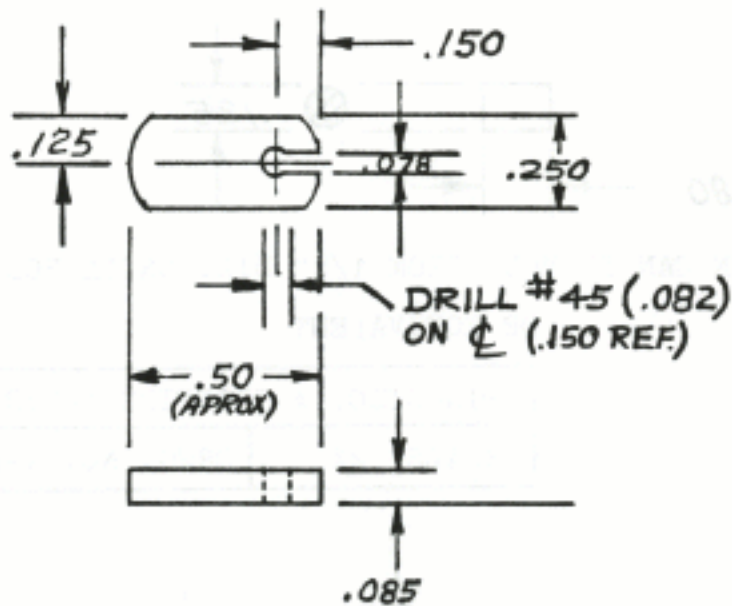
PIN CAN BE MADE FROM 1/8" DIA. DRILL ROD
 OR EQUIVALENT

| | |
|----------------------------|---------------|
| PIN-DISC. & TRIPPING LEVER | |
| SCALE 2X | DRWG. NO. 4-E |



| | |
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| PIN-SEC. SEAR ENGAGEMENT | |
| SCALE 2X | DRWG. NO. 4-F |

47

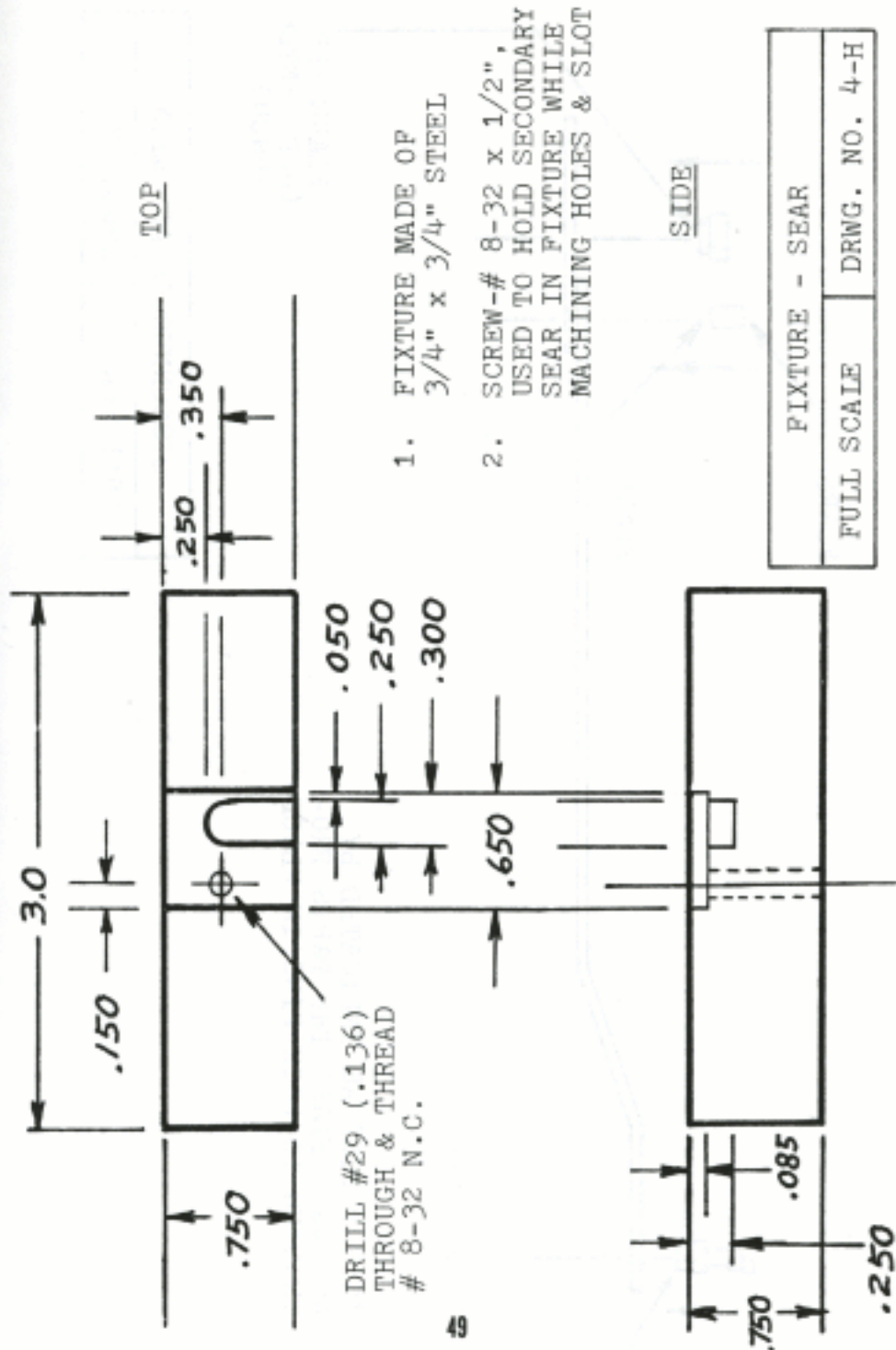


CLIP FITS ON $.088$ DIA. OF SEC. SEAR ENGAGEMENT PIN - PREVENTS PIN FROM COMING OUT.

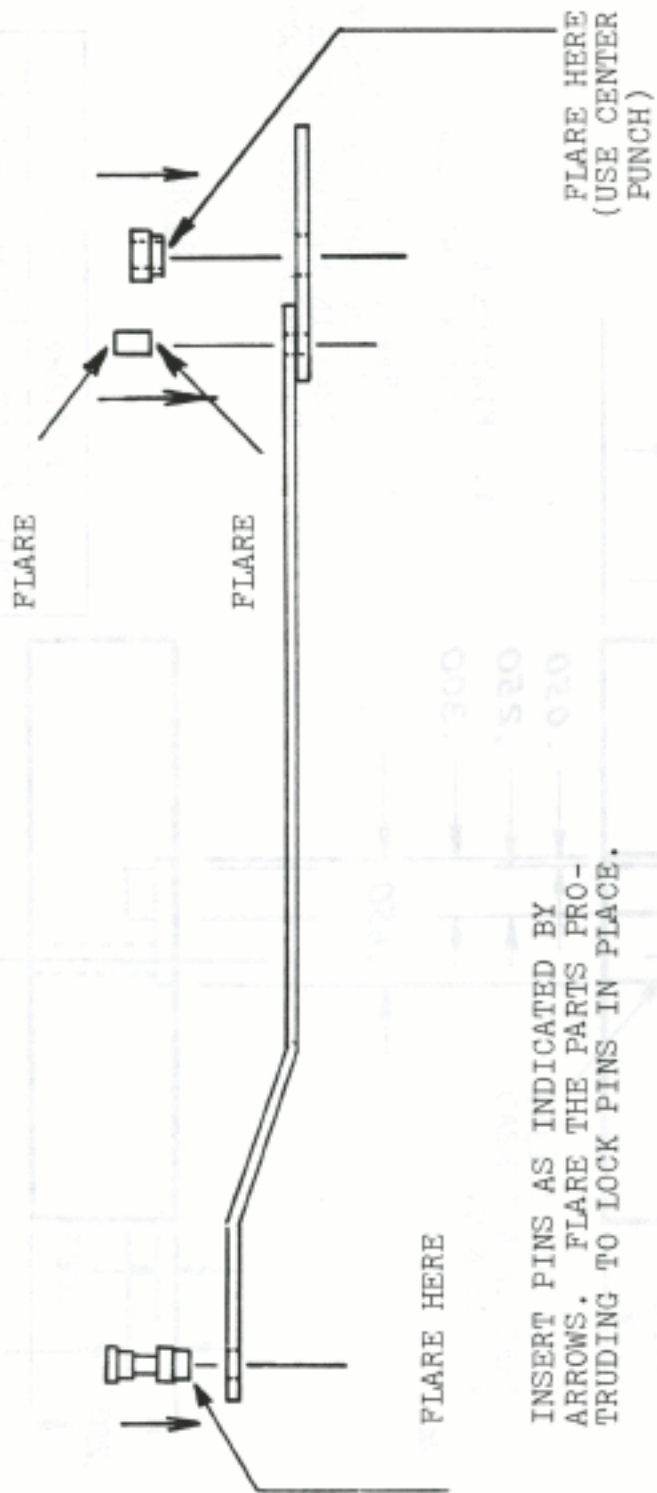
* MAKE PART FROM PLASTIC MATERIAL

48

| | |
|------------------|---------------|
| CLIP - RETAINING | |
| SCALE 2X | DRWG. NO. 4-G |



49



DISCONNECTOR ASSEMBLY

FULL SCALE DRWG. NO. 4-I

5

Material For Construction

1. Screw-Pivot, Tripping Lever

This screw can be either purchased or manufactured from a suitable material. Unhardened drill rod would be fine for this application since it machines well, and is easily obtainable.

2. Tripping Lever

This part can be made from standard 1/16" thickness sheet metal.

3. Bushing, Tripping Lever

This part can be made from almost any steel. Drill rod as used in #1 would be very good.

4. Disconnecter

The same material used for #2 can be used for construction of this part.

5. Pin-Disconnecter and Tripping Lever

The same material used for #1 and #3 can be used to make this part.

6. Pin-Disconnecter, Secondary Sear Engagement

Use the same material as #1, #3, and #5 for construction of this part.

7. Clip-Retaining, Disconnecter Pin

The material used for this part can be almost any type of semi-flexible plastic such as DELRIN or NYLATRON. The only requirement is that this part be flexible or "springy" so that it can clip onto and retain its position on the pin, # 4F.

8. Fixture-Secondary Sear Machining

Any type of steel or aluminum can be used for this application.